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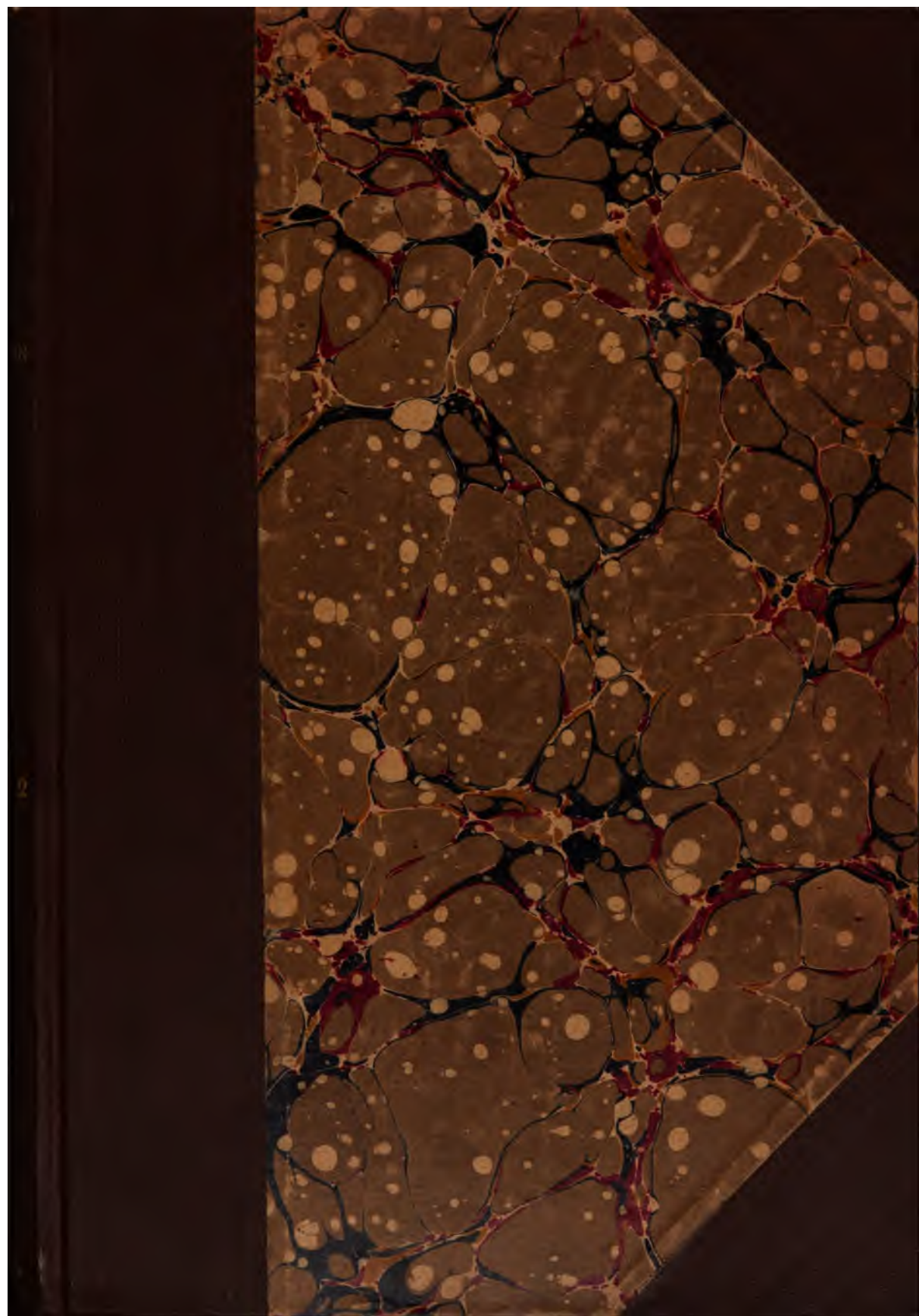
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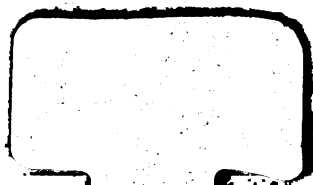
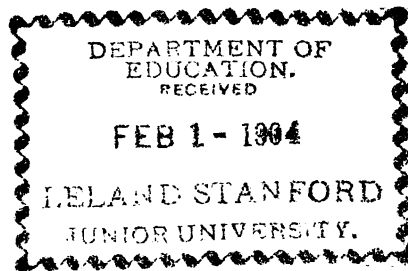
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DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION.
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

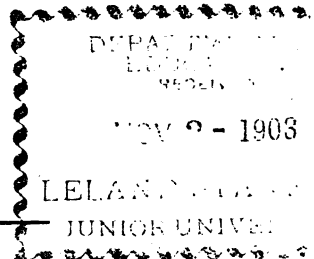
MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION

FOR THE

THIRTY-FOURTH STATISTICAL YEAR OF MEIJI

(1901-2).

(ABRIDGED.)



TRANSLATED AND PUBLISHED

BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,

TŌKYŌ, JAPAN.

OCTOBER, 36TH YEAR OF MEIJI

(1903).



CONTENTS.

PART I.

GENERAL SKETCH OF THE AFFAIRS TRANSACTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

	PAGE.
General Remarks	5
General Business	10
Officials	23
Expenditure	27

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

General Summary	29
Elementary Schools	32
Kindergartens	43
Blind and Dumb Schools	45
Normal Schools	49
Middle Schools	62
Higher Schools for Females	66
Higher Schools	70
Imperial Universities	74
Special Schools	93
Technical Schools	104
Miscellaneous Schools	118

	PAGE.
School Hygiene	120
Libraries	128
Teachers' Licences, etc.	133
Tōkyō Academy	134
Earthquakes Investigation Committee	135
Central Meteorological Observatory	137
Geodetic Committee	142
Observatory for the Measurement of Latitudes	142
Committee for the Compilation of Catalogues of Scientific Literature	144
School Books and Charts	145
Educational Societies	145
Pensions to Public School Officials	147
Educational Fund	151
Additional Salaries for Long Service to Elementary School Teachers.....	152
Public School Expenditure and Property	153

PART III.

STATISTICS.

School Population	2
Number of Children of School Age receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction	4
Children of School Age not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction	6
Children receiving Instruction per cent. of School Population	8
Number of Elementary Schools	10
Elementary Schools Provided with Supplementary Courses	12
Teachers in Elementary Schools	14
Number of Classes in Public Elementary Schools	16
Number of Pupils in Elementary Schools	18
Average Number of Daily Attendance	22
Number of Pupils who Completed Elementary School Course	24

	PAGE*
Kindergartens	28
Blind and Dumb Schools	32
Normal Schools.....	35
Middle Schools	42
Higher Schools for Females	46
Higher Schools	50
Imperial Universities	51
Special Schools.....	52
Technical Schools	54
Miscellaneous Schools	56
Public School Expenditure	58
Public School Income, etc.	64

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY :

I, Minister of State for Education, hereby humbly submit to Your Majesty, in accordance with the customary usage hitherto observed, the following Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Proceedings relating to Education, together with the results obtained during the thirty-fourth statistical year of Meiji.

BARON KIKUCHI DAIROKU,
Rigakuhakushi,
Minister of State for Education.

April, 36th year of Meiji (1903).

INTRODUCTION.

The present report contains a record of educational affairs as transacted by this Department during the statistical year ending the 31st March 1902.

The following report is divided into three parts; part I contains a general sketch of affairs transacted by the Department; part II gives a general summary of education throughout the country; and part III relates to educational statistics.

The number of children of school age as well as of schools, teachers, kindergartens, conductors, and libraries, and the amounts of educational funds and school property are given in accordance with investigations made at the end of the statistical year. But the number of the many-classed elementary schools both public and private, of public elementary schools in which tuition fees are levied on children, and of schools physicians is given in accordance with investigations made on the 1st March.

The number of students, pupils, children, infants, as well as of school classes and school physicians is based on investigations made on the 1st March. But the number of those children whose names remain on school registers, but were absent for a period extending from the 1st April to the 1st March are not taken into calculation.

All matters relating to those who have completed the prescribed course of instruction, applicants for admission, those admitted, average number of daily attendance, percentage of attendance and non-attendance, tests of teachers for licences, pensions, school expenditure, fund for additional salaries for teachers in public elementary schools are given in accordance with the statistical year. By applicants for admission, or those admitted, are meant only those pupils who had applied for admission, or been admitted, to the first year classes.

The number of inspection tours made by school physicians is given in accordance with investigations made during the period extending from the 1st April to the 1st March; and the results of examinations of physique of students and pupils given in accordance with those conducted in April.

All statistical facts relating to schools, kindergartens, or libraries attached to other institutions, or to any such courses of study as are

quite distinct from others, but established in one and the same institution, either conjointly with, or in addition to, the main courses, are included under the headings specially belonging to them, except in the tables showing the statistical number with reference to each public school, or in the various items of school expenditure or school property, or in any other places where explanatory notes are given. But in cases where the number of teachers, etc., is such as could not so enumerated under separate heading, such number included in those that have a greater number of pupils.

The number of professors, assistant professors, instructors, assistant instructors, and teachers in schools under the control of the Department of Education, who are appointed such, in addition to their duties connected with other parts of the Department is left out of the tables.

The number of teachers in public schools employed in their own or any other school in addition to their own duties is not given in the tables.

The number of teachers having charge of other school courses in addition to their own, in elementary schools provided with ordinary and higher elementary school courses, is included under those heads which have a greater number of hours, and under the heads belonging to the higher elementary school courses, where the numbers of hours are equal.

In enumerating the amount of salaries received by teachers in city, town, or village elementary schools, that of additional salaries for long service is not taken into account.

The number of schools closed is left out of the tables, those in which pupils are taught on the 1st March or pupils graduated during the statistical year being excepted.

All statistical facts and financial accounts for the seven islands included in the province of Izu within the jurisdiction of the *Fu* of Tōkyō, except the accounts relating to the educational fund, stock fund for additional salaries and pensions, are given in accordance with investigations made in the year 1900-1.

In the statistical accounts relating to school expenditure, all local expenses paid out of the National Treasury for the Hokkaido and the *Ken* of Okinawa are included in the items relating to *Fu* or *Ken* rates.

All calculations with regard to either money or land, are expressed in *yen* or *tsubo* * only, taking into account all decimal numbers amount-

* Equal to about 36 square feet Eng.

ing to five or more, and rejecting all below five. But in financial calculations relating to pensions, educational funds and stock funds for additional salaries for teachers or in expressing proportions, two or three fractional units are retained.

PART I.

GENERAL SKETCH OF AFFAIRS TRANSACTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR 1901—2.

The chief educational affairs transacted during the 34th statistical year may be summarized as follows:

As regards elementary education, it was determined that strict measures should be taken against those publishers who failed to provide an ample supply of school books and charts, the purpose being to insure a thorough distribution of the same. With regard to secondary education, a revision was made of the paragraph on mathematics in the Regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Middle Schools, and the number of hours of instruction for certain subjects of study was in some cases increased, and in others decreased, so as to secure a better distribution of hours, the said revision together with that of two or three other paragraphs, being made after carefully examining the practical results of the above regulations. With regard to the standard as well as the method of instruction, a great diversity has hitherto prevailed between cities and rural districts, thereby causing not only a want of uniformity, but there has also been the danger of negligence and disorder in conducting instruction. For this reason the principal points to be observed in teaching middle schools were minutely defined, and notifications sent to the local governors, in order to establish a fixed standard for effectual instruction in each subject, and to systematise the middle school courses throughout the country. As middle schools, normal schools, and higher female schools have increased in number and expanded in their organization, the want of competent instructors for these schools has been keenly felt. Attempts have already been made for the speedy training of instructors, and in order to meet the urgent demand for the same, the Hiroshima Higher Normal School is to be opened in 1902, one year earlier than had previously been determined. Regulations were also established for special institutes for the training of instructors. According to these regulations, the courses in the Japanese language, Chinese literature and natural history are to be established in the Imperial University of Tokyo, physical chemistry

in the 1st Higher School, mathematics in the 2nd Higher School, and English in the 3rd Higher School and the Tokyo Foreign Language School, under the name of Special Institutes for the Training of Instructors numbering one to five, the same to be opened in the ensuing statistical year. As regards the examination of the physique of applicants for admission to the Higher Normal School, the Higher Normal School for Females and other Normal Schools, a new standard was prescribed, no definite standard having yet been established, the object being to secure a stricter examination of the physique of such candidates. During the present year, a university preparatory course was opened in connection with the 7th Higher School (Zoshikwan), and the medical departments connected with the higher schools from the 1st to the 5th, were each organized as independent institutions under the name of special schools of medicine; while the law and engineering departments connected with the 3rd Higher School were abolished. Graduates of higher schools desiring to enter universities, particularly those wishing to study medicine have so greatly increased in number year after year that those attending the colleges of medicine in the Tokyo and Kyoto universities have already exceeded their capacity as previously fixed, so that the establishment of a new college of medicine somewhere in Kiushiu is now under serious consideration, in order to meet the greatly enlarged demand of the public. During the present year, regulations relating to students in foreign countries were revised, prescribing strict examination of their physique, and introducing some changes in regard to the amount granted them for expenses, besides some new regulations relating to the supervision of those students. A normal course having been established at government expense in the Tokyo Academy of Music, to be opened in the year 1902, regulations relating to the duties owed by graduates were prescribed, imposing on them obligations similar to those to be discharged by graduates of ordinary and higher normal schools. New regulations were established for the special admission of foreigners to schools under the control of the Department of Education, and those prescribed in the previous year for foreign students or pupils committed by their respective governments to the care of such schools were abolished. According to the old regulations, the admission of foreign students to these schools was granted only through the ministers or consuls representing their respective governments in Japan. But now greater benefits are conferred upon the applicants for admission by the new regulations, which require letters of recommendation either from the Foreign Department, or the

Japanese legations in foreign countries, or from the foreign legations in Japan. As regards technical education, it was proposed that a higher technical school and a higher commercial school should be established ; and in order to encourage the establishment of local industrial schools, an increased grant was promised from the National Treasury. Regulations were made relating to schools for aquatic productions, defining the system of instruction to be observed. Those for supplementary schools for technical instruction were also revised, thereby promoting the further development of this branch of education. In regard to schools for aquatic productions, the regular course of study was fixed at three years, but permission was also given to extend it anywhere within the period of from three to five years, according to local circumstances. Candidates for admission must have attainments at least equivalent to those who have completed the higher elementary school course of four years. The course of study includes fishing, zoochemistry and pisciculture, besides an expedition to distant waters extending over not more than three years for the benefit of those intending to engage in such pursuits. According to local conditions, the subjects of study for the course of aquatic productions may be established conjointly with those for nautical as well as other technical schools, so that the results of education of this description may thus more easily be attained. Supplementary schools for technical instruction with suitable courses of study may also be opened at such times as will best suit local convenience. As regards the qualifications of candidates for admission as well as the methods of establishing such schools, the regulations are purposely flexible, the chief object being to impart such technical instruction as is adapted to the trades to be pursued, and to give them such knowledge and skill as are necessary for practical purposes. As to such matters as the object of such schools, the steps to be taken towards establishing them, the distribution of the subjects of study, the fostering of moral sensibilities, the items of expenditure, etc., minute suggestions were made to local governors. A number of new schools having been added to the list of institutions under the control of the Department of Education, official regulations were revised, and an Imperial Ordinance relating to the number of officials for these new schools issued. These new schools were the Hirschima Higher Normal School, the Morioka Higher School of Forestry, the Kobe Higher Commercial School, the 7th Higher School (Zoshikwan), and the Kyoto Higher Technical School.

The Higher Council of Education was much enlarged in its organization with the following additional members, viz., the chief of the Bureau of Local Affairs in the Home Department, the chief of the Bureau of Agriculture and of Commerce and Industry in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the director of the Sapporo Agricultural School, the directors of Special Schools of Medicine, the director of the Tokyo Foreign Language School, chief inspectors in the Hokkaido, Fu, and Ken, the directors of public technical schools, etc. Official regulations were also established for the Board of the Japanese Language Investigation Committee for the purpose of researches to be made into various matters connected with the Japanese language. The number of secondary and technical schools, the establishment of which was sanctioned by the Department of Education includes 4 normal schools for women, 17 middle schools (of which 5 are branch schools), 17 higher schools for women, and 39 technical schools. The number of schools sanctioned in accordance with Art. XIII of the Military Conscription Law includes 8 middle schools, 9 technical schools, and one special school. The number of those sanctioned in accordance with Art. III, par. 3 of Regulations relating to Civil Appointments includes 4 technical schools; and those sanctioned in accordance with Art. XIII of the Military Conscription Law and Art. III, par. 3 of Regulations relating to Civil Appointments include 17 technical schools. The figures above mentioned fairly show the increase and development of schools, particularly of technical schools which have suddenly increased in number and show steady progress ever since the previous year. Although this is largely due to the strenuous exertions on the part of local authorities and the encouragement given by the Department of Education, still it may be seen that such results as above mentioned are also due to the progressive spirit of the community as well as to the exigencies of the times. Among the school books revised and republished by the Department of Education may be mentioned the "Text-books on Morals" for the use of higher female schools, the "Ordinary Elementary School Readers" to be used in the Hokkaido, and the "Ordinary Elementary School Readers" to be used in Okinawa. A work entitled "Hints on Elementary Instruction in Aquatic Productions" was also compiled and published, to be used conjointly with one published in the previous year, under the title of "Essential Points of Instruction in Schools for Aquatic Productions." Among other works published by the Department to be used as books of reference may be mentioned "Female

Education in France," "Female Education in England, the United States of America and Germany, with a supplementary account of the technical education of females in Europe and America," and "Treaties on Technical Education." The following three works, viz. the "University Systems of the Various Countries in Europe," "A Short Account of Universities in Various Countries of Europe," and "Laws and Regulations of the German Universities," have been either compiled or translated, and published, to furnish materials for investigating the university systems. In a word the measures hitherto undertaken by the Department have been followed up and carried into effect during the present year, always keeping in view the progressive destiny of the nation. The following is a brief account of educational affairs distributed under their respective headings.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Educational Inspection and Official Tours:— Besides inspection tours made by Baron Kikuchi, Minister of State for Education, through the Fu of Kyōto and the Ken of Ishikawa and Okayama on one occasion, and on the other inspecting the working condition of the 5th Higher School and the 7th Higher School, (Zoshikwan), several tours were made by other officials of the Department, namely, once by the chief of the Bureau of General Superintendence, thrice by the chief of the Bureau of Special School Affairs, once by the chief of the Bureau of General School Affairs, five times by the chief of the Bureau of Technical Education, once each by a councillor and a secretary, eleven times by inspectors, once each by a school books examiner and the chief manager of the Board of School Hygiene. Special tours were also made by order of the Department of Education, thrice by professors in the College of Agriculture, once by an assistant professor in the College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Tōkyō, four times by professors in the Higher Normal School, once by a professor in the Higher Commercial School, once by the director of, and twice by professors in, the 2nd Higher School, once by the director of, and thrice by professors in the Tokyo Technical School and once by a professor in the Tokyo Fine Arts School.

Meetings of the Superior Council of Education:— During the present year, the Superior Council of Education held one meeting which lasted for seven days. The questions submitted to its discussions included those connected with text-books to be used in normal schools, middle schools and higher female schools; the entrance examinations for higher schools; the supplementary schools for technical instruction; the schools for aquatic productions; the school officials other than those engaged in elementary schools, supplementary schools for technical instruction, and miscellaneous schools; and the schedule of study for middle schools; besides six other subjects proposed and submitted by the Council to the Minister of State for Education for consideration.

Meetings of the Board of Medical Advisers:— During the year under review, six meetings were held, the number of days on which the same were opened being six. The questions submitted for discussion included those relating to the examination of physique of the candidates for admission to the Higher Normal School, the Higher Normal School for Females and normal schools in general. Discussions were

also held either on such questions as had been submitted by the Department in the year before the previous and not yet come to a conclusion, or those proposed by the members in regard to school hygiene.

Meetings of School Inspectors in the Hokkaido and Fu and Ken :—

A meeting consisting of the school inspectors in the Hokkaido and Fu and Ken was called during the year. The session lasted for eight days. The questions submitted to its consideration were 12 in number, including those relating to the stock property of schools and the accumulation of funds, the organization and equipment of elementary schools in cities, the encouragement to be given to the half-time schools, the effect of the abolition of elementary school examination, the supply of school books and charts for elementary schools at the beginning of the present school year; the effect of the abolition of tuition-fees for ordinary elementary school course; the savings deposited by school children and the effect thereof; the pupils at private expense in normal schools; the results of study in technical subjects in normal schools; the admission of day-pupils to normal schools; the state of the practical operation of the revised regulations relating to the supplementary schools for technical instruction; and the training of technical teachers by local authorities; besides four other subjects which were submitted to the Minister of State for Education for consideration.

Meetings of School Directors :— A meeting consisting of the directors of higher schools was convened, the session lasting for nineteen days. Among the questions submitted to its discussion may be mentioned those relating to the distribution of the graduates in the preparatory courses to each of the imperial universities; to the number of fresh pupils to be admitted to the 1st year class of the preparatory courses, together with the number of groups of such pupils to be previously fixed; to regulations for the deliberative committees of the higher schools; to the entrance examinations for the preparatory courses to the universities; to the standard of the entrance examinations for the same; to the standard of the subjects of study for the preparatory courses; to the text-books for the preparatory courses to the universities; to regulations relating to the subjects of study for the preparatory courses; to the admission of those subjected to the penalty of expulsion; to the number of instructors in higher schools; and to the amount of tuition-fees for higher school courses and the mode of levy-

ing the same.

A meeting consisting of the directors of special schools of medicine was also called during the year, it being in session for nine days. The subjects for discussion included those relating to the standard of the subjects of study; to the addition of ethics to the course of medical study; to the standard of entrance examination; to the number of instructors and the standard of equipment; to the admission of those subjected to the penalty of expulsion; and to the deliberative committees for special schools of medicine.

Besides the above meetings, conferences were held by the directors of technical schools. Among the proposals made by the Department of Education there were 2 subjects offered to the conference of the directors of agricultural schools for consideration, 4 of commercial schools and one of schools for aquatic productions.

Institutes : — The training of instructors in secondary schools in respect of the more important subjects of study has become more necessary as education advances. During the previous year an attempt had been made by the Department of Education to establish additional institutes with a more enlarged course of training. But this being found still insufficient to meet the exigencies of the times, a more extended organization was adopted in the present year, in order to train those engaged in instruction in agricultural, industrial and apprentices' schools, and those well versed in special branches of subjects were engaged as lecturers.

Institutes for instructors in normal schools, middle schools, and higher female schools were opened in Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai, Kanazawa, Kumamoto, and Fukuoka. The course of lectures given in Tokyo included the science of education, laws and political Economy, the Japanese language and Chinese literature, school architecture, music, science, domestic economy; while English was given in Kyoto, history and natural history in Sendai, mathematics and natural history in Kanazawa, physics and chemistry in Kumamoto, and common gymnastics in Fukuoka. The session continued from the 8th to the 29th July in the case of school architecture, while in regard to other subjects, it lasted from the 25th July to the 14th August. Those members who deemed it necessary to inspect the practical operations carried on in the various laboratories connected with their respective subjects were granted admission to the laboratories at the close of lectures. The number of members who attended the institutes for the year were 53 in the science of

education, 103 in laws and political economy, 56 in the Japanese language and Chinese literature, 86 in school architecture, 64 in music, 27 in science and domestic economy, 7 in science, 11 in domestic economy, 34 in history, 41 in natural history, 91 in English, 41 in mathematics, 20 in physical chemistry, 3 in physics, 2 in chemistry, and 39 in common gymnastics, the total being 678. All of these completed the prescribed courses of lectures and received certificates.

Institutes for instructoin agricultural, industrial, and apprentices' schools were opened in Tokyo. The course of lectures for agricultural instructors included the breeding of domestic animals and the nutrition of plants, both considered with regard to agricultural chemistry; chemistry treated with regard to manures and soil, and the mode of experiments on the same; general agricultural education in Europe; zoochemy and its latest development, etc. and extended from the 1st to the 23rd August. The course of lectures for those engaged in industrial and apprentices' schools included important topics relating to lacquering and extended from the 16th July to the 15th August. All the members of the institutes were granted admission to the laboratories connected with their respective subjects of study at the close of the lectures. The members of the institutes were 46 instructors engaged in agricultural schools, and 14 in industrial or apprentices' schools, the total being 60. Of these 54 completed the prescribed course and received certificates, viz., 40 being those engaged in agricultural schools and 14 in industrial or apprentices' schools.

Degrees :— During the present year there were 65 persons upon whom the degree of *Hakushi* was conferred. If a distinction be made with regard to the various designations connected with the degrees and the qualifications for the receipt of the same, it will be seen that of those above mentioned, 15 received the degree of *Hōgaku Hakushi*, 13 of *Igaku Hakushi*, one of *Yakugaku Hakushi*, 19 of *Kōgaku Hakushi*, 13 of *Bungaku Hakushi*, 3 of *Rigaku Hakushi*, and one of *Nōgaku Hakushi*. Of these 15 received the degrees on the strength of essays written by themselves, 26 after having been deemed by the assembly of *Hakushi* to possess sufficient attainments for such degrees, 20 on the recommendation of the Presidents of the Imperial Universities, and 4 after having been admitted to the University Halls and passed the prescribed examinations.

At the end of the present year, there were 47 *Hōgaku* (Law) *Hakushi*, 69 *Igaku* (Medicine) *Hakushi*, 5 *Yakugaku* (Pharmacy) *Haku-*

shi, 91 *Kōgaku* (Engineering) *Hakushi*, 38 *Bungaku* (Literature) *Hakushi*, 44 *Rigaku* (Science) *Hakushi*, 12 *Nogaku* (Agriculture) *Hakushi*, 6 *Bingaku* (Forestry) *Hakushi*, and 7 *Jū-igaku* (Veterinary Science) *Hakushi*, the total being 319. Of these, one holds two degrees — in science and pharmacy — and is counted as two distinct holders in the above list.

Students in Foreign Countries:— During the present year, 42 students were sent abroad, namely to England, France, the United States of America, Germany, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, China, India, and Turkey. The number of government students in foreign countries at the end of the present year was 116. The number of those sent abroad and of those at the end of the year remain the same as compared with the previous year.

During the present year, 42 students returned to Japan; one after having studied skin diseases and syphilis, one diseases of children, one pathology, and pathological anatomy, one vegetable pathology, one mathematics, one veterinary science; one chemistry; one ophthalmology, one gynecology, one medicine, one surgery, one mechanics, one physics, and electricity, and one mathematics and the method of instruction in the same in Germany; one after having studied commercial products, one the system of administration relating to fine arts, and one European drawing in France; one Korean language in Korea; one educational administration, one private international law, one sociology and one commercial law in France and Germany; one politics in France, Germany, and Switzerland; one applied chemistry, one marine engineering, one public international law; one history; one wood and metal work and the method of instruction by apprenticeship in England, France, and Germany, one psychology in France, Germany and Austria; one physical chemistry, one mechanics, and one the method of instruction in the English language in England and Germany; one civil engineering and one electrical engineering in the United States of America and Germany; 2 ophthalmology and one geography in Germany and Austria; one botany and the method of instruction in natural history in normal and middle schools in France, Germany, Austria and Switzerland; one commercial science and marine conveyance in England, the United States of America, France; and Germany; one commercial science in Germany and Belgium; one woollen manufacture in France and Belgium; and one chemical technology in England, the United States of America and Germany; showing an increase of 21, as

compared with the previous year.

Testing of the Qualifications of Instructors and Teachers for Licences : — The actual number of persons to whom licences as instructors were granted during the present year was 851, while that calculated with reference to the number of the subjects which they were licensed to teach 1,349. Of the actual number above mentioned, those who had graduated from government schools designed for the training of teachers were 164 in number ; while 222 passed the prescribed tests without examination and 465 by examination. Of these 430 were licensed for normal schools, middle schools, and higher female schools, 121 for normal schools and middle schools, 167 for normal schools and higher female schools, 9 for middle schools and higher female schools, 27 for normal schools ; 8 for middle schools, and 17 for higher female schools. If calculated with reference to the number of the subjects licensed to teach it will be seen that the number so licensed for normal schools, middle schools and higher female schools was 491, for normal schools 196, for normal schools and higher female schools 367, and middle schools for middle schools and higher female schools 10, for normal schools 83, for middle schools 87, and for higher female schools 115. Of the actual number before mentioned, 851 were males and 138 females, showing for the latter about 16 per cent. of the former. Again if the proportion of those licensed to teach be calculated in respect of the actual number before mentioned, it will be seen that the number of graduates of government schools designed for the training of teachers is 19 per cent. of the said actual number, while those licensed without examination and of those licensed by examination are 26 and 55 per cent. respectively.

The number of ordinary regular teachers in elementary schools to whom general licences were granted on the representation of local governors was 264 males and 3 females, the total being 267.

Examination and Publication of School Books and Charts : — During the present year, the number of books for which applications were made to the Department of Education for examination was 661 sets or 2,387 volumes. Those for which examination had to be continued down to the present year were 236 sets or 655 volumes. Of these 547 sets or 2,084 volumes were examined and approved during the year. The books for which applications were void or otherwise rejected were 130 sets or 365 volumes, while those left over for examination in the following year were 225 sets or 593 volumes, More minutely, the number

of books for which applications were made for examination was 343 sets or 1,818 volumes for elementary schools; 227 sets or 419 volumes for middle schools, 45 sets or 90 volumes for higher female schools, and 46 sets or 60 volumes for normal schools. Those for which examination had to be continued down to the present year were 83 sets or 353 volumes for elementary schools, 102 sets or 205 volumes for middle schools, 22 sets or 65 volumes for higher female schools, and 29 sets or 32 volumes for normal schools. Of these 547 sets or 2,084 volumes were examined and approved during the year, including 285 sets or 1,574 volumes for elementary schools, 198 sets or 391 volumes for middle schools, 36 sets or 82 volumes for higher female schools, and 28 sets or 37 volumes for normal schools. Books not so approved or for which applications were void or otherwise rejected were 54 sets or 238 volumes for elementary schools, 50 sets or 77 volumes for middle schools, 15 sets or 39 volumes for higher female schools, and 11 sets or 11 volumes for normal schools; while those left over for examination in the following year were 37 sets or 359 volumes for elementary schools, 81 sets or 156 volumes for middle schools, 16 sets or 34 volumes for higher female schools, and 26 sets or 44 volumes for normal schools. Among the new school books published during the year may be mentioned the "Moral Lessons" for the use of higher female schools, of which 19,000 additional copies were published. Of the "Ordinary Elementary School Readers" to be used in the Hokkaido, 112,800 additional copies were issued, besides 60,600 additional copies of the "Ordinary Elementary School Readers" for the use of the Ken of Okinawa.

Building and Repairs:—The building work undertaken by the Department of Education during the previous year and continued down to the present included the reconstruction of the lecture rooms for anatomy, pathology, hygiene, physiology; materia medica, medical jurisprudence, etc.; the erection of lecture rooms for medical chemistry and materia medica, and of buildings intended for keeping animals for experimental purposes, the reconstruction of the lecture rooms for medicine and surgery, and patients' rooms of the hospitals belonging to the College of Medicine; the construction of new lecture rooms in the College of Law; the re-erection of a lecture room for agriculture in the College of Agriculture; the construction of the new buildings of the Imperial University of Kyoto and the water supply work for the same; the reconstruction of the buildings of the Tokyo Higher Nor-

mal School; the construction of the new buildings of the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, and of additional buildings for the Higher Normal School for Females, the re-erection of the buildings of the Sapporo Agricultural School; the construction of the additional buildings for the Tokyo Higher Technical School and for the workshops belonging to the same; of the ship-building department of the Osaka Higher Technical School; of the new buildings of the 6th Higher School; of the new buildings of the Kyoto Higher Technical School; of the new buildings of the Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry; and of the new buildings of the Imperial Library, besides the building work adapted to the exigencies of the time for the 2nd Hospital belonging to the College of Medicine of the Imperial University of Tokyo after its destruction by fire. Of the building work above mentioned, the new lecture rooms for the College of Law, the new lecture rooms for hygiene, physiology and materia medica for the College of Medicine, the building work for the 2nd Hospital, the new buildings for the ship-building department of the Osaka Higher Technical School, the additional buildings for the Higher Normal School for Females, and the new buildings for the 6th Higher School were completed during the present year. The work of construction for the lecture room for medical chemistry and materia medica, and new buildings intended for keeping animals, new lecture rooms for agriculture in the College of Agriculture, new buildings and the water supply work for the Imperial University of Kyoto, and the reconstruction of the Higher Normal School were also nearly completed during the present year, as previously appointed, except a portion of the work which was necessarily carried over to the following year, owing to some interruption having occurred in the course of work. As regards the Kobe Higher Commercial School, the work of building was not commenced during the year, on account of the site donated for the purpose having not yet been formally transferred to the school authorities. With regard to a new room for keeping instruments for the measurement of the base-lines, and a new laboratory for the Geodetic Committee, the latter was already completed, while the construction of the former was only partially commenced, owing to necessary alterations being introduced into the original plan. The building work commenced during the present year included the additional lecture rooms for naval architecture and technology of arms in the College of Engineering of the Imperial University of Tokyo, the new lecture rooms for medical chemistry, and a new building

intended for keeping animals in the College of Medicine of the Imperial University of Kyoto, and the additional class rooms for the Tokyo Higher Commercial School. All of these works of construction have made considerable progress. Among the principal works of construction commenced and completed within the present year may be mentioned the new buildings for the 7th Higher School (Zoshikwan), the reconstruction of a meeting hall belonging to the Department of Education, with additional buildings thereof; the construction of new lecture rooms for the 3rd Higher School and of the observatory of the terrestrial magnetism, etc. The above work was almost completed during the year, except a part of buildings for the 7th Higher School and the new lecture rooms for the 3rd Higher School which were to be necessarily carried over to the following year, on account of the work of construction having been impeded in the course of progress. Among the principal items of repairs may be mentioned the College of Medicine, the College of Engineering, the College of Science, and the College of Agriculture of the Imperial University of Tokyo; the Tokyo Higher Normal School, the 5th Higher School, the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School, the old temple to Confucius, the Board of Earthquake Investigation Committee, the Department Proper and official residences. All of these repairs were completed during the year. The number of items determined in respect of building work and of the supply of materials amounting in value to more than yen 500 each was 195, of which 136 belonged to the former and 59 to the latter. The amount of regular expenditure for building and repairs during the present year was yen 3,150, and of special expenditure for the same purpose yen 1,246,024, the total being yen 1,249,174.

Aid out of the National Treasury towards the Expenses of Technical Education:— The number of schools to which aid was granted in response to the application made to the Department of Education, according to the law relating to aid out of the National Treasury towards the expenses of technical education was 49 and the total amount of such aid granted during the year yen 34,060. From this, it will be seen that there were 2 industrial schools, 27 agricultural schools, 9 commercial schools, one nautical school, 6 apprentices' schools, and 4 supplementary schools for technical instruction, to which yen 2,600, 18,110, 5,950, 1,500, 5,050, and 850 were granted respectively. During the present year, aid was discontinued for one industrial school with an annual amount of yen 1,000. There was also one case of abolition of an

apprentices' school with yen 700, and 2 cases of abolition of supplementary schools for technical instruction with an aggregate amount of yen 450 which ceased to be granted at the same time; besides one supplementary school for technical instruction, with an annual amount of yen 200, which was closed at the expiration of the term of the above aid.

The number of aided schools at the end of the present year was 17 industrial schools receiving yen 4,620, 69 agricultural schools yen 85,060, 84 commercial schools yen 46,400, 5 nautical schools yen 8,000, 24 apprentices' schools yen 26,890, and 61 supplementary schools for technical instruction yen 17,158, the total number of schools being 210 and the total annual amount of aid yen 229,708, showing an increase of 32 in the number of schools and of yen 25,994.70 in the annual amount of aid, as compared with the previous year.

Associations and Foundations sanctioned to be juridical Persons:—

The associations sanctioned to be juridical persons under the jurisdiction of the Minister of State for Education during the present year were ten in number, including the Tokyo Tōkeikyokwai, the Kyobashi-ku Kyoikukwai, the Nippon Tai-ikukwai and the Tokyo-shikyoikukwai in the Fu of Tokyo; the Hokkai Rosei Gakko in the Hokkaido; the Chichibu Kyoikukwai in the Ken of Saitama, the Akitaken Kyoikukwai in the Ken of Akita, the Kagei-Gori Kyoikukwai in the Ken of Miye, the Hokuyo Chugakukwai in the Ken of Ehime, and the Kyoiku Kokikwai in the Ken of Shimane; while the foundations so sanctioned were 4 in number, including the Kenshosha in the Ken of Shiga, the Sogakukwai in the Ken of Kumamoto and the Nagaoka Jujin-dan and the Hojin Saidan in the Ken of Niigata. The associations which had once received sanction and were dissolved during the present year included the To-oku-gijuku in the Ken of Aomori, the Nitagori Shiritsu Kyoikukwai in the Ken of Shimane, and the Gijutsu Kenkyukwai in the Ken of Kanagawa, while the foundation so dissolved was the Chugaku Seiseiko Kihon-Saidan in the Ken of Kumamoto. The actual number of associations sanctioned to be juridical persons at the end of the present year included 34 educational societies, 7 schools, and 14 scientific societies, the total number being 55; while the number of foundations so sanctioned included 2 educational societies, 9 schools, and 8 scientific societies, the total being 19, showing an increase of 4 educational societies and 3 scientific societies in the case of associations, and a decrease of one school and an increase of 4 scientific societies in the case of founda-

tions, as compared with the previous Year.

Official Orders:— Laws, imperial ordinances, departmental ordinances and instructions relating to education issued in the present year were as follows:—

Law:

Law relating to General Regulations for Local Education, some provisions of, amended (No. 7. 1902).

Imperial Ordinances:

Official Regulations for the Imperial University of Tokyo, some provisions of, amended (No. 34. 1901).

Official Regulations for the Imperial University of Kyoto, some provisions of amended (No. 35. 1901).

Regulations relating to the Kinds and Number of Professorial Chairs in each College of the Imperial University of Tokyo, some provisions of, amended (No. 36. 1901).

Imperial Ordinance relating to Educational Fund, some provisions of, amended (No. 55. 1901).

The names of the Tokyo and Osaka Technical Schools changed (No. 99. 1901).

Official Regulations for the Imperial University of Tokyo, some provisions of, amended (No. 114. 1901).

Regulations relating to Official Rank and Salaries of Higher Officials in the Imperial Universities, some provisions of, amended (No. 115 1901).

Official Regulations for the Imperial University of Kyoto some provisions of, amended (No. 133. 1901).

Regulation relating to the Kinds and Number of Professorial Chairs in the Colleges of Law and Medicine in the Imperial University of Kyoto, some provisions of, amended (No. 134. 1901).

Regulations relating to the Kinds and Number of Professorial Chairs in the Colleges of Science and Engineering in the Imperial University of Kyoto, some provisions of, amended (No. 135. 1901).

Regulations relating to the Kinds and Number of Professorial Chairs of the Imperial University of Tokyo, some provisions of, amended (No. 184. 1901).

Regulations relating to the Continuation of School or Kindergarten establishments, or of the commission of the educational affairs of children to other city, town, or village, in case such school or kindergarten establishments, or commission should cease to exist, in consequence of the said city, town, or village being either organized or

abolished, or incorporated or dissolved (No. 197. 1901).

Official Regulations for the Japanese Language Investigation Committee (No. 49. 1902).

Official Regulations for the Department of Education, some provisions of, amended (No. 95. 1902).

Official Regulations for the Imperial University of Tokyo, some provisions of, amended (No. 96. 1902).

Official Regulations for the Imperial University of Kyoto, some provisions of, amended (No. 97. 1902).

Official Regulations for Schools under the control of the Department of Education, some provisions of, amended (No. 98. 1902).

Regulations relating to the Number of Officials in Schools under the control of the Department of Education, some provisions of, amended (No. 99. 1932).

Official Regulations relating to Special Institutes for Teachers (No. 100. 1902).

Official Rank and Salaries of Instructors in Special Institutes for Teachers (No. 101. 1902).

Regulations relating to the Kinds and Number of Professorial Chairs in each College of the Imperial Universities, some provisions of, amended (No. 125. 1902).

Departmental Ordinances :

Medical Departments connected with the Higher Schools from the 1st to the 5th organized as independent institutions, and the Law and Engineering Departments in the 3rd Higher School abolished (No. 8. 1901).

Minute Regulations relating to Students sent abroad by the Department of Education (No. 9. 1901).

Standard for the Distribution of Educational Fund for the year 1901 (No. 10. 1901).

Hints as to prefixing such words as "Hokkaido," "Fu," "Ken," "Gun," "City," "Town," "Village," or "Private Establishment" to the names of schools (No. 11. 1901).

Regulations for testing the Qualifications of Teachers for Licences, some provisions of, amended (No. 12. 1901).

Establishment of Preparatory Course to the Universities in the 7th Higher School (Zoshikwan) (No. 13. 1901).

Regulations relating to the Procedure by which Aid is to be granted to Technical Schools out of the National Treasury, and to the

Estimates and Balance Accounts to be prepared by the Schools so aided, some provisions of; amended (No. 14. 1901).

Regulations for Special Admission of Foreigners to Schools under the control of the Department of Education (No. 15. 1901).

Regulations relating to Schools for Aquatic Productions (No. 16. 1901).

Regulations relating to Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction; revised (No. 1. 1902).

Regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Middle Schools, some provisions of, amended (No. 2. 1902).

Regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, some provisions of, amended (No. 3. 1902).

Regulations relating to Examination of School Books and Charts (No. 4. 1902).

Regulations relating to Applicants for Admission to Higher Normal Schools, Higher Normal School for Females and other normal schools (No. 5. 1902).

Regulations relating to Performance of Duties by Graduates of Normal Course A. at government expense in the Tokyo Academy of Music (No. 6. 1902).

Method of Computation of the Number of Children of School Age and of those attending school under Clause I, Art. III of the Law relating to Aid out of the National Treasury towards the Expense of Elementary School Education (No. 8. 1902).

Regulations for Special Institutes for Teachers (No. 8. 1902).

Instruction :

Regulations for the Management of Securities furnished by Treasurers of the Department of Education, abolished (No. 2. 1901).

Form of Statistical Report of Normal Schools relating to the Number of Patients among Pupils of the Main Courses, with reference to the kinds of diseases (No. 3. 1901).

The Object of Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction, and Procedure to be followed in establishing the same (No. 1. 1902).

The Object of Regulations relating to Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction, and Procedure to be followed in carrying out the same, prescribed by Instruction No. 12 in 1893, abolished (No. 2. 1902).

Essential Points of Instruction in Middle Schools (No. 3. 1902).

Among the principal Official Informations issued during the year

may be mentioned those relating to the approval given for the establishment of schools, of which 4 belong to normal schools for females, 17 to higher female schools, and 39 to technical schools, and those relating to the approval given to the abolition of schools, of which one belongs to middle schools, one to higher female schools and 2 to technical schools. Those relating to the sanction given to private schools in respect of their standing were 18 in accordance with Art. XIII of the Military Conscription Law, 4 in accordance with Art. III, par 3 of Regulations relating to Civil Appointments, and 17 in accordance with Art. XIII of the Military Conscription Law and Art. III, par 3 of Regulations relating to Civil Appointments.

Public Documents :— During the present year, the number of official orders promulgated by law was one, of imperial ordinances 22, departmental ordinances 17, of instructions 5, and of official informations 204. The number of notes sent to the "official Gazette" was 1,860. The number of public documents received was 43,130, and of those despatched 48,925.

OFFICIALS.

The principal official changes in the Department of Education during the year were as follows :—

In June, 1901, Kikuchi Dairoku, Rigakuhakushi, President of the Imperial University of Tōkyō was appointed Minister of State for Education. Matsuda Masahisa, Minister of State for Education was relieved from office at his own request. Okada Ryōhei, chief of the Bureau of Technical Education and Superior Councillor of the Department was appointed Superintendent of General Affairs, and Ume Kenjirō, Hōgakuhakushi, Superintendent of General Affairs and professor in the College of Law in the Imperial University of Tōkyō relieved from his proper office at his own request and appointed professor in ordinary in the College of Law.

At the end of the present year, the number of officials in the Department Proper was 126, including one of *Shinmin*, 4 of *Chokumin*, 20 of *Sōnin*, 59 of *Hannin* rank and 42 of *Yatoi*, besides 34 persons

specially employed. Among the officials above mentioned, there were 12 of *Sōnin* rank, who were charged with additional duties, including 5 councillors, one private secretary to the Minister, 2 inspectors and 4 school books examiners. The number of officials temporarily discharged from their duties included 2 of *Sōnin* and 5 of *Hannin* rank, besides one of *Hanin* rank who was suspended from his duties. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of one of *Chokunin*, 2 of *Sōnin*, 10 of *Hannin* and 6 of *Yatoi*. The considerable decrease in the number of officials of *Hanin* rank is chiefly due to the decrease in the fixed number of clerks and technologists, in accordance with Arts IX and X of Official Regulations for the Department of Education prescribed by Imperial Ordinance No. 95 in the present year.

The number of officials in the institutions under the control of the Department of Education at the end of the present year included 63 of *Chokunin*, 620 of *Sōnin* and 546 of *Hannin* rank, besides 460 *Yatoi*, 489 persons specially appointed and 71 foreigners, total being 2,249. The above figures show an increase of 9 of *chokunin*, 75 of *Sōnin*, 23 of *Hannin* rank, 48 *Yatoi*, and 5 foreigners and a decrease of 15 persons specially appointed, as compared with the previous year. The increase in the number of officials of *Chokunin* rank is due to the promotion of those of *Sōnin* rank. The increase in the number of those of *Sōnin* rank is owing to the establishment of the 7th Higher School (*Zōshikwan*) and the re-organization of the medical departments connected with higher schools as independent institutions, as well as to the increase in the number of professorial chairs in both universities and of officials in the Higher Normal School and the Higher Normal School for Females. The increase in the number of officials of *Hannin* rank is also due to the same reason. Further details will be found in the following table.

Table showing, for 1900-1902, the Number of Officials of the Department of Education and of the Institutions under its Control.

	<i>Chokunin.</i>	<i>Sonin.</i>	<i>Hannin.</i>	<i>Yatoi or Shokutaku.</i>	<i>Foreign Instructors</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Annual Amount of Salaries.</i>
							Yen.
The Department proper.....	5	20	59	42	..	126	82,336
Earthquakes Investigation Committee .....	..	..	..	29	..	29	3,828
Geodetic Committee.....	..	..	..	5	..	5	1,184
Central Meteorological Observatory .....	..	4	18	32	..	54	14,704
Observatory for the Measurement of Latitudes.....	..	2	1	1	..	4	3,624
Imperial University of Tokyo ..	45	126	157	198	18	544	450,220
Imperial University of Kyoto ..	5	75	56	96	1	233	169,841
Higher Normal School.....	2	52	42	60	3	159	96,552
Higher Normal School for Females.....	1	32	35	27	1	96	49,082
Sapporo Agricultural School....	1	10	20	31	..	62	31,438
Higher Commercial School.....	1	15	12	38	6	72	49,349
First Higher School .....	..	28	10	33	5	76	62,084
Second Higher School	1	24	6	19	4	54	43,550
Third Higher School	1	24	8	14	3	50	47,980
Fourth Higher School .....	..	23	8	18	3	52	43,529
Fifth Higher School.....	1	33	14	33	3	84	58,470
Sixth Higher School.....	..	14	4	16	2	36	27,912
Seventh Higher School.....	..	6	5	10	2	23	19,472
Yamaguchi Higher School .....	..	19	7	13	2	41	31,568
Chiba Special School of Medicine	1	10	8	16	..	35	23,208
Sendai Special School of Medicine	1	11	6	19	..	37	21,960
Okayama Special School of Medicine	1	12	4	18	..	35	22,406
Kanazawa Special School of Medicine .....	..	15	7	21	..	43	21,646
Nagasaki Special School of Medicine .....	..	12	8	13	..	33	20,880
Higher Technical School of Tokyo	1	18	32	40	2	93	51,849
Tokyo Foreign Language School ..	..	14	12	16	11	53	48,084
Tokyo Fine Arts School .....	..	16	16	28	..	60	29,864
Tokyo Academy of Music .....	..	7	9	17	5	38	22,945
Osaka Technical School.....	1	13	20	24	..	58	29,342
Tokyo Blind and Dumb School ..	..	3	10	14	..	27	7,680
Institute for training Industrial Teachers .....	..	..	..	29	..	29	5,620
Institute for training Commercial Teachers.....	..	..	..	8	..	..	1,606
Institute for training Agricultural Teachers.....	..	..	..	7	..	..	2,460
Imperial Library .....	..	2	11	6	..	19	7,804
Total.....	63	620	546	949	71	2,249	1,521,741

Officials of the rank of *Chokunin* are those appointed either by His Majesty the Emperor in person or by His order.

Officials of the rank of *Sonin* are those appointed by the Minister President of State, with the approval of His Majesty the Emperor.

Officials of the rank of *Hannin* are those appointed by the heads of the Government Departments.

Yatoi or *Shokutaku* are those holding no official rank.

In this table are enumerated those having regular appointment; but those having special appointment under two different institutions, and receiving salaries from both, and also foreign instructors similarly employed are enumerated in both columns.

The annual amount of salaries is shown by multiplying the aggregate sum of the monthly salaries as paid in the last month of the year by twelve.

As regards instructors who receive salaries from two different institutions, the amount of such salaries is enumerated partly in the column of one and partly in that of the other institution. In the case of instructors in the Imperial Universities, the amount of salaries both ordinary and official are added together.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of foreign instructors, with reference to their nationalities.

	United States of America.	England.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Belgium.	Italy.	Spain.	Switzerland.	China.	Corea.	Total.	Annual Amount of Salaries.
1901-1902.....	12	15	5	21	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	66	Yen 238,210
1900-1901.....	12	11	6	19	3	1	2	1	2	4	3	64	218,820
1899	6	12	6	16	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	52	189,985
1898	3	15	5	14	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	47	179,855
1897	3	12	5	13	2	1	1	..	1	2	1	41	136,800

The above number of foreigners does not exactly correspond with that in the foregoing table, on account of those engaged in two different institutions being counted as one in this table.

EXPENDITURE.

The actual amount of regular expenditure for the Department of Education for the present year was yen 4,740,250, and of special expenditure yen 1,487,999, the total being yen 6,228,249. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of yen 283,547 in the former and yen 110,387 in the latter, the total amount of increase being yen 393,934. A remarkable increase in the regular expenditure is found in the items relating to the expenses for students and for schools and library, the amounts being yen 34,373 and 194,483 respectively. This is owing to the increased disbursement for both universities as well as for the Higher Normal School and the Higher Commercial School and also for the special schools of medicine which were organized as institutions independent of the higher schools to which they had hitherto been connected. As regard the special expenditure, considerable expansion is shown by the items relating to building and repairs, the first expenses for the Imperial University of Kyōtō, and the 7th Higher School, (Zōshikwan,) the amounts being yen 117,207, 149,438, and 32,562, respectively, while a great decrease is found in the special expenditure for schools, the first expense for the 6th Higher School and special travelling expenses in foreign countries, the amounts being yen 106,703, 73,740, and 39,825, respectively.

As regards the expenditure under the special system of finance for the institutions under the control of the Department of Education, it will be seen that the amount of regular incomes for schools and library was yen 2,857,889 and of special incomes yen 137,111, the total being yen 2,995,000; while the amount of regular expenditure was yen 2,741,401 and of special expenditure yen 118,134, the total being yen 2,859,535. This shows an increase of yen 308,197 in the regular and a decrease of yen 127,769 in the special incomes, while the amount of regular expenditure shows an increase of yen 290,828 and that of special expenditure a decrease of yen 131,958, as compared with the previous year. The remarkable increase in the amount of regular income is also found in the items of government appropriation for both universities, the Higher Normal School and the Higher Commercial School, as in the case before mentioned, and for special schools of medicine as the consequence of their organization as independent institutions, and also of tuition-fees; the great expansion in the amount of expenditure is found in the items of salaries as well as of other allowances and office expenses, and also of expenditure for the 7th Higher School (Zōshikwan.)

The following tables show the actual amounts of expenditure for the Department of Education, and for institutions under its control.

*Table showing, for 1901-1902, the Amount of
Expenditure for the Department of Education.*

	Regular Expenses.	Special Expenses.	Total.
The Department Proper.....	Yen 439,670	Yen 1,487,999	Yen 1,927,669
Earthquakes Investigation Committee	28,663	....	28,663
International Geodetic Committee	10,206	....	10,206
Central Meteorological Observatory ..	39,169	....	39,169
Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude	5,440	....	5,440
Dependent Institutions	2,221,880	....	2,221,880
Salaries for the Directors of <i>Pu</i> and <i>Ken</i> Normal Schools	53,882	....	53,882
Local School Inspection ..	174,075	....	174,075
Grant for Technical Education	269,647	..	269,647
Grant for Elementary Education	1,497,618	....	1,497,618
Total	4,740,250	1,497,999	6,238,249

*Table showing, for 1901-1902, the Amount of
Expenditure for the Institutions under the Control of
the Department of Education.*

	Regular Expenses.	Special Expenses.	Total.
Imperial University of Tokyo	Yen 941,265	Yen 43,729	Yen 984,994
Imperial University of Kyoto ..	405,752	2,730	408,482
Higher Normal School	176,949	....	176,949
Higher Normal School for Females ..	90,722	....	90,722
Supporo Agricultural School	65,166	....	65,166
Higher Commercial School	66,894	....	66,894
First Higher School	90,547	....	90,547
Second Higher School	59,702	....	59,702
Third Higher School	60,391	....	60,391
Fourth Higher School	53,410	....	53,410
Fifth Higher School	87,014	....	87,014
Sixth Higher School	37,991	....	37,991
Seventh Higher School	18,659	....	18,659
Yamaguchi Higher School	44,452	....	44,452
Chiba Special School of Medicine	38,579	....	38,579
Sandai Special School of Medicine	33,416	....	33,416
Okayama Special School of Medicine ..	39,045	....	39,045
Kanazawa Special School of Medicine ..	34,115	....	34,115
Nagasaki Special School of Medicine ..	40,852	....	40,852
Higher Technical School of Tokyo	95,697	41,075	137,372
Tokyo Foreign Language School	55,151	....	55,151
Tokyo Fine Arts School	63,847	....	63,847
Tokyo Academy of Music	34,795	....	34,795
Osaka Technical School	62,582	30,000	92,582
Tokyo Blind and Dumb School	13,900	....	13,900
Imperial Library	30,508	....	30,508
Total	2,741,401	118,134	2,859,535

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following is a brief statement of educational measures carried out in various localities during the present year.

As the result of the various efforts made to encourage the attendance of children at school, in accordance with the principles of compulsory education, defined in the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools promulgated in the previous year and in regulations for carrying out the same, the rate of school attendance has suddenly increased, the percentage now obtained being higher than 88.

As regards secondary education, the development has been quite equal to that of the previous year, middle schools and higher female schools having been established everywhere, and fully equipped in accordance with regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinances relating to these schools.

Technical education has made very noteworthy progress during the present year. Strenuous attempts were made in many localities to pave the way for the promotion of various technical pursuits either by establishing or improving such institutions as supplementary schools for technical instruction, agricultural schools, commercial schools, industrial schools, nautical schools or schools for aquatic productions, all suited to local conditions. Although this forward movement in technical education is doubtless due to the spirit of the times, still it may also be ascribed to the pains taken on the part of progressive men in the various localities who have interested themselves in a more complete organization of this branch of education.

As regards other schools, further improvements have been introduced into school management as well as into the method of teaching. Care has also been taken in selecting school books and charts and in securing thoroughness in carrying out school hygiene. All these measures which had been previously initiated have been followed up, in accordance with the laws and regulations already issued. The people generally have also begun to attach more and more importance to education and instead of complaining about heavy burdens, they seem to contribute more willingly towards the funds for educational purposes.

Education throughout the country has been steadily advancing from year to year. The year under review also witnessed marked progress. If a comparison be made in respect of the chief statistical figures, it will be seen that the percentage of children receiving the prescribed course of instruction was 93.78 (boys) and 81.08 (girls) of those who had already entered the first period of school attendance, while the percentage of boys and girls taken together was 83.05. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3.23 in the case of boys and of 9.18 in the case of girls, while the percentage of both taken together shows an increase of 6.73. The total number of schools in the empire was 29,335, of instructors and teachers 110,104, of students, pupils and children 5,265,006 and of graduates 901,621. This shows an increase of 473 schools, 11,977 instructors and teachers, 339,333 students, pupils and children, and 112,737 graduates, as compared with the previous year. A comparison with reference to each class of schools, shows that the number of children increased by 297,006 and those who completed the prescribed course of instruction by 104,565 in elementary schools, while in normal schools (including teachers' institutes) the number of pupils increased by 2,343, and of graduates by 1,893. As regards the Higher Normal Schools and the Higher Normal School for Females, the number of pupils increased by 57, while that of graduates decreased by 4. The number of pupils in middle schools increased by 10,076 and of graduates by 1,709, while higher schools for females show an increase of 5,556 pupils and 1,094 graduates. In higher schools, the number of pupils increased by 621, and of graduates by 61 (not including the number of pupils and graduates in the medical departments for previous year). The Imperial Universities show an increase of 372 students and of 38 graduates, while in special schools the increase in the number of pupils was 2,544, and of graduates 127 (including those in the medical departments of higher schools for the previous year) and in technical schools 9,332 and 105 respectively. In regard to schools for the blind and dumb, and miscellaneous schools, the number of pupils and graduates shows an increase of 11,426 and 2,202 respectively. The detailed statements relating to all schools and institutions will be found under their respective headings.

The following table shows the number of schools and instructors, teachers, students, pupils and children as well as graduates, together with the comparative statistics relating to the same.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(with children of school age).

Elementary schools are divided into ordinary elementary schools and higher elementary schools, and those in which an ordinary elementary school course and a higher elementary school course are conjointly established are called ordinary and higher elementary schools. The ordinary elementary school course extends over four years, and the higher elementary school course over two, three, or four years. The subjects of study in ordinary elementary schools include morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic and gymnastics. According to local circumstances, one or more of such subjects as drawing, singing and manual work may be added. For females, sewing may be added. The subjects of study in higher elementary schools include morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, Japanese history, geography, science, drawing, singing and gymnastics. For females, sewing shall be added. In a higher elementary school with a two years' course, either science or singing, or both may be omitted, or manual work be added. In a higher elementary school with a course of more than three years, singing may be omitted and one or more of such subjects as agriculture, commerce or manual work may be added, and in a higher elementary school with a course of four years, the English language may be added. Certain subjects in elementary schools may be omitted in the case of children who are physically unable to study them. A supplementary course may also be established in elementary schools, the object being to give further training in ordinary or higher elementary subjects to such children as have completed the prescribed course of instruction either in ordinary or higher elementary schools or to those who possess attainments equal to or higher than those of the children above mentioned. The supplementary course shall extend over not more than two years, and such subjects as are most suited to local occupations shall be added to it.

The number of elementary schools was 20,284 of main departments and 6,726 of branch departments, the total number being 27,010. The number of teachers was 102,700, of children 4,980,604, of those who had completed the prescribed course of instruction 850,370, and of those admitted during the year 1,463,890; while the percentage of daily attendance was 85.5. Compared with the previous year, the number of

schools increased by 154, of teachers by 9,081, of children by 297,006, of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction by 104,565, of children admitted during the year by 90,225, and the percentage of daily attendance by .89. There were 2,113 ordinary and 226 higher elementary schools provided with supplementary courses, the total being 2,389, showing a decrease of 1,404, as compared with the previous year. This decrease is chiefly found in the number of supplementary courses provided in ordinary elementary schools and is due to the latter having been remodelled as joint establishments and the former abolished. There were also 59 private elementary schools used in substitution of the public establishments in the Fu of Tōkyō, 3 in the Ken of Niigata, 2 each in the Ken of Tochigi, Shimane, and Nagasaki, and one each in the Ken of Ibaraki, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ehime and Kōchi, the total being 73. The number of elementary school in which children are divided into two sections according to Art. 34 of Regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools was 24 in the Ken of Niigata, 21 in the Ken of Oita, 20 in the Ken of Okinawa, 12 in the Hokkaido, 11 in the Ken of Ehime, 8 in the Ken of Kanagawa, 7 each in the Ken of Chiba and Hiroshima, 6 in the Ken of Hyōgo, 4 in the Ken of Miyazaki, 3 in the Ken of Nagasaki, 2 each in the Ken of Shizuoka and Aomori and one each in the Ken of Ishikawa, and Kumamoto, the total being 130.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to elementary schools, teachers, children and those who completed the prescribed course of instruction.

*Table showing for 1901-1902 the Number of Government, Public,
and Private Elementary Schools, and of Teachers, etc.*

	No. of Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Those who completed the Prescribed Course of Instruction.	Average Number of Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Daily Attendance.	No. of Teachers per School.	No. of Pupils per Teacher.
Public Elementary Schools	26,609	101,045	4,901,579	837,246	4,155,693	85.41	3.80	48.51
Private Elementary Schools	349	1,111	56,243	8,553	49,368	89.92	3.18	50.62
Elementary Schools attached to Higher Normal Schools	2	38	1,091	277	1,090	94.40	19.00	28.71
Elementary Schools attached to Normal Schools	50	506	21,691	4,294	20,605	93.95	10.12	42.86
Total	27,010	102,700	4,980,604	850,370	4,226,696	85.50	3.80	48.50
1900-1	26,856	92,899	4,683,598	745,805	3,863,197	84.61	3.46	50.37
1899	26,997	88,660	4,302,623	651,688	3,461,383	83.16	3.28	48.53
1898	26,824	83,566	4,062,418	598,881	3,248,349	81.00	3.12	48.61
1897	26,860	79,299	3,994,826	549,708	3,156,301	81.09	2.95	50.38

As regards the equipments of city, town or village elementary schools, measures taken for improvement have been in steady progress. Particularly since the issue of the revised Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools and regulations for carrying out the same, there are many instances where school sites have been enlarged and school houses re-erected or school books, apparatus or furniture purchased. This may be regarded as the consequence of encouragement made on the part of those concerned in education in accordance with the said ordinance and of great advantages extended to schools by loans out of the educational fund. But the yearly increasing number of children seeking admission calls for ampler accommodation, and especially the equipment for the out-door gymnastics is still inadequately provided, so that years will elapse before complete school equipments can generally be insured. The distribution of schools as well as their organization also seems to have been well directed, while many details have still to be adjusted in the future.

If a distinction be made in regard to the number of classes instituted in elementary schools (branch departments being omitted), it will be seen that the greatest number of single-classed schools is furnished by ordinary elementary schools, 5,885 in all, followed by those with two classes, the number being 4,957. Next come those having 3 classes, numbering 2,468, followed by those having more than 26 classes, the number being least of all, namely, 4; the greatest number of classes in any one ordinary elementary school being 43. Regarding higher elementary schools, those having 3 classes were greatest in number, being 258 in all, followed by those having 4 classes and those having 2 classes, numbering 213 and 201 respectively. Next come those having 5 classes, numbering 157, followed by those having more than 26 classes, the number being least of all, namely 4; the greatest number of classes in any one school being 29. Of elementary schools provided with higher and ordinary courses those having 6 classes were greatest in number, 758 in all, followed by those having 5 classes, numbering 740; next come those having 4 classes, numbering 662, and then those having more than 26 classes, numbering least of all, namely, 28; the greatest number of classes in any one school being 55.

On investigating the number of ordinary elementary schools in which sewing and manual work are added to the regular or supplementary subjects, and of higher elementary schools in which manual work, agriculture, commerce and English are so added according to local circumstances, it will be seen that the number of regular or supplementary courses of ordinary elementary schools in which sewing is added is 7,713, sewing and manual work 4, and manual work 14. Of higher elementary schools, there are 21 in which manual work is given in addition to the regular or supplementary courses, with English taught also as an additional subject in two of them; 705 in which agriculture is given, with English in 29 of them; 57 in which commerce is given, with English in 14 of them; 2 in which manual work and agriculture are given; 5 in which agriculture and commerce are given; and 445 in which English are added.

The number of classes organized in city, town, and village, and private elementary schools was 93,560, of which 70,313 belonged to ordinary elementary schools, 1,943 to supplementary courses to ordinary elementary schools, 21,060 to higher elementary schools, and 244 to supplementary courses to higher elementary schools. Compared with the previous years, this shows an increase of 8,837. The number of ordinary regular teachers shows a deficiency of 39,928, as compared with the above number of classes.

As regards the supply of teachers, strenuous efforts have been made for the purpose of meeting this deficiency, by erecting additional buildings for normal schools, increasing the number of pupils, by establishing training courses in connection with normal schools or institutes for teachers, affording more facilities for tests for licences and by according a more liberal treatment to teachers. However, all these efforts were still inadequate to cope with the continued increase of children for admission and the consequent swell in the number of classes. For the past five years, the deficiency was about 30,000, but in the present year it reached the high figure of about 40,000.

As to the number of regular and assistant teachers in city, town, and village elementary schools, with reference to the amount of their monthly salaries, it will be seen that the greatest number of ordinary regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools is furnished by those receiving more than yen 15 and less than yen 20 (9,361 in all), followed by those receiving more than yen 14 and less than yen 15, the number being 6,517. The greatest number of ordinary assistant

teachers in ordinary elementary schools is furnished by those receiving more than yen 8 and less than yen 9 (4,075 in all); followed by those receiving more than yen 7 and less than yen 8, the number being 4,192. The greatest number of ordinary regular teachers in higher elementary schools is furnished by those receiving more than yen 15 and less than yen 20 (6,192 in all), followed by those receiving more than yen 20 and less than yen 25, the number being 5,197. The greatest number of ordinary assistant teachers in higher elementary schools is furnished by those receiving more than yen 15 and less than yen 20 (251 in all), followed by those receiving more than yen 14 and less than yen 15, the number being 240. The average monthly salary paid to teachers shows the amount for ordinary regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools to be about yen 14 and for assistant and special regular teachers about yen 8, while for ordinary regular teachers in higher elementary schools, it stands at about yen 19, for assistant teachers at about yen 12, and for special regular teachers at about yen 10. The above calculation, if compared with the previous year, shows an increase of yen .679 in the case of ordinary regular teachers and of yen .124 in the case of assistant teachers in ordinary elementary schools, while in the case of special regular teachers it shows a decrease of yen .261. In regard to higher elementary schools, it shows an increase of yen .998 for ordinary regular teachers and of yen .276 for assistant teachers, while it shows a decrease of yen .610 for special regular teachers. Further details will be found in the following table.

Table showing, for 1901-1902, the Number of Teachers in Public Elementary Schools, with reference to their Salaries.

Monthly Amount of Salaries.	Ordinary Elementary Schools.			Higher Elementary Schools.		
	Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Special Regular Teachers.	Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Special Regular Teachers.
Under 5 Yen .....	..	..	23	..	..	38
5 Yen and less than 6 Yen .....	..	125	51	..	..	67
6 Yen and less than 7 Yen .....	..	3,075	152	..	2	163
7 Yen and less than 8 Yen	3	4,192	130	..	34	157
8 Yen and less than 9 Yen	112	4,705	336	..	52	537
9 Yen and less than 10 Yen	282	3,366	128	1	97	294
10 Yen and less than 11 Yen	2,673	2,443	88	45	174	277
11 Yen and less than 12 Yen	3,466	1,357	45	98	214	171
12 Yen and less than 13 Yen	6,419	948	39	348	235	199
13 Yen and less than 14 Yen	5,786	366	25	457	234	105
14 Yen and less than 15 Yen	6,517	198	17	979	240	129
15 Yen and less than 20 Yen	9,861	98	16	6,192	251	213
20 Yen and less than 25 Yen	2,384	2	3	5,197	31	51
25 Yen and less than 30 Yen	210	..	..	920	..	5
30 Yen and less than 35 Yen	148	..	..	533	..	..
35 Yen and less than 40 Yen	59	..	..	259	..	..
40 Yen and less than 45 Yen	11	..	..	102	..	..
45 Yen and less than 50 Yen	5	..	..	56	..	..
50 Yen and less than 55 Yen	3	..	..	29	..	..
55 Yen and less than 60 Yen	1	..	..	7	..	..
60 Yen and less than 65 Yen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Yen and less than 70 Yen .....	..	..	..	2	..	..
70 Yen and less than 75 Yen	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	37,941	20,875	1,053	15,225	1,564	2,406
Maximum	Yen* 70.000	Yen 24.000	Yen 20.000	Yen 65.000	Yen 22.000	Yen 27.000
Minimum	7.000	5.000	1.000	9.000	6.000	2.500
Average	14.187	8.445	8.296	19.694	12.542	10.138
1900-1 { Maximum	70.000	20.000	21.000	60.000	22.000	28.000
Minimum	7.000	4.000	3.000	8.000	5.000	3.000
Average	13.508	8.321	8.557	18.696	12.266	10.748
1899 { Maximum	70.000	16.000	2.000	55.000	18.000	25.000
Minimum	6.000	4.000	3.500	8.000	6.000	2.000
Average	12.546	7.909	8.871	17.326	11.330	10.915
1898 { Maximum	60.000	15.000	20.000	55.000	17.000	23.000
Minimum	6.000	4.000	3.000	8.000	5.000	2.500
Average	11.770	7.493	8.567	16.202	10.499	10.163
1897 { Maximum	55.000	15.000	19.000	50.000	16.000	21.000
Minimum	4.000	0.833	2.000	8.000	5.000	3.000
Average	10.799	6.765	7.796	14.896	9.814	9.243

The number of city, town or village elementary schools in which tuition-fees are levied on children, in accordance with Art. 57, par. 2, of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, includes 1,968 ordinary elementary schools, of which 1,247 are established singly and 720 conjointly with higher elementary schools. Among children attending the ordinary elementary school course above mentioned, there were 550,350 on whom tuition-fees were wholly levied, 31,481 to whom the said fees were partially remitted, and 20,211 to whom the same were wholly remitted; the total being 602,042. Compared with the previous year, or with the number of ordinary elementary schools (established either singly or conjointly with the higher elementary schools) in which tuition-fees were levied on children before the operation of the above ordinance, the number of such schools decreased by 15,432. The above comparison also shows that the number of children charged with the whole fees decreased by 2,205,971, of those partially exempted by 100,790, and of those wholly exempted by 156,333, the total being 2,463,094. The decrease is the result of the operation of Art. 57 of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, since the beginning of the present statistical year, the said article prescribing it as a rule that tuition-fees should not be levied on children in city, town, or village ordinary elementary schools. The number of city, town, village ordinary elementary schools (including those established conjointly with higher elementary schools), in which tuition-fees were charged during the present year was 9 for the rate per cent. while that of children so charged was not more than 15. The average monthly amount of tuition-fees was yen .095 for ordinary elementary schools and yen .109 for ordinary elementary school course established conjointly with higher elementary schools.

The number of city, town, or village higher elementary schools in which tuition-fees are levied on children was 5,579, including those in joint establishments. The number of children attending these schools on whom the tuition-fees were levied in whole was 851,827, of those to whom the same partially remitted 15,530 and wholly remitted 6,448, the total being 873,805. The average monthly amount of tuition-fees was yen .266 for higher elementary schools and yen .251 for those established conjointly with ordinary elementary courses.

The total number of children of school age was 7,466,886 of

whom 6,497,489 had already entered the period* of obligatory school attendance and 969,397 had not. The percentage of children who had entered the said period and were receiving the prescribed course of instruction was 93.78 of boys, 81.80, of girls, and 88.05 of both taken together. Compared with the previous year, the total number of children of school age increased by 58,708 and the percentage of attendance also increased by 3.23 for boys, by 9.18 for girls and by 6.38 for both taken together. Such increase in the percentage of attendance of both boys and girls, and the remarkable progress lately manifested by girls, especially the percentage attained by them during the present year which was about thrice as much higher than that of boys cannot be considered but as a matter of congratulation for the state. As regards the rate of school attendance between boys and girls, it will be observed that ten years ago, it was 6 to 3, but five years afterwards it increased to 8 to 5, while in the present year, it reached as high as 9 to 8. Although this is due to the proper encouragement given for school attendance and the fuller appreciation on the part of guardians of the importance of education and the consequent fulfilment of their obligations to send their children to school, still there are some cases where guardians failed to discharge their obligations thereby causing no small impediments for carrying out regulations for school attendance, or officials were appointed to visit each of such guardians, or to summon them to their offices, in order to exhort them to send their children to school. Although the high percentage has thus been attained for the attendance of children of school age, still it should be borne in mind that at such rate of school attendance would only be nominal, if the number of non-attendance may happen to increase among children. According to the statistics obtained for the present year, the rate of daily attendance in ordinary elementary schools in same localities shows a considerable decrease, notwithstanding the high percentage attained by children in these schools. This is probably owing to no definite method of investigation being followed nor any standard fixed for calculation, so that the educational status of such localities could not be judged according to the statistical numbers only. The subjoined table shows the detailed statistics relating to the number of children of school age, together with the rate of school attendance.

* The school age of children should be reckoned from the month subsequent to their having completed their sixth year of age, and ending with the month of attaining their fourteenth year; and the period of obligatory attendance should be reckoned from the beginning of the school year subsequent to their having completed the sixth year of age, whether the said school year should commence in the same year or the year following.

Table showing the Number of Children of School Age.

	Under Obligation to attend School.				Not yet under Obligation to attend School.			Total No. of Children of School age.				
	Receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.		Not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.								
1901-2.....	3,177,486	2,543,440	5,720,926	210,787	565,776	776,563	488,222	481,175	969,397	3,876,495	3,590,391	7,466,886
1900-1.....	3,097,501	2,236,390	5,333,895	323,283	874,095	1,197,378	447,695	429,211	876,906	3,868,479	3,539,700	7,408,179
1899.....	3,181,483	1,982,141	5,163,624	558,615	1,375,191	1,933,806	305,465	292,719	598,124	4,045,503	3,650,051	7,695,554
1898.....	3,107,295	1,803,085	4,910,380	662,985	1,552,601	2,215,586	296,881	286,577	583,458	4,067,161	3,642,263	7,709,424
1897.....	3,066,278	1,716,493	4,782,771	734,681	1,658,334	2,393,015	282,471	272,184	554,655	4,083,430	3,647,011	7,730,441

Table showing the Percentage of Children receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.

	No. of Boys receiving Instruction per cent. of School population	No. of Girls receiving Instruction per cent. of School population.	No. of Boys and Girls receiving Instruction per cent. of School population.
1901-2	93.78	81.08	88.05
1900-1	90.55	71.90	81.67
1899	85.06	59.04	72.75
1898	82.42	53.73	68.91
1897	80.67	50.86	66.65

If the rate of percentages for the statistical years 1900-1 and 1901-2 mentioned in the foregoing table be distributed over the cities, towns, and villages, the results will be as follows :

	Percentage for Boys		Percentage for Girls		Percentage for Boys & Girls taken together.	
	1901-2	1900-1	1901-2	1900-1	1901-2	1900-1
Cities	88.79	85.96	83.57	80.62	86.28	83.44
Towns	93.86	90.55	85.41	78.19	89.82	84.66
Villages	94.42	91.13	80.92	69.70	87.96	80.93

Among the children of school age, there were 4,756 blind and 6,762 dumb, besides 7 deprived both of sight and speech, the total being 11,525, and the rate per thousand of school population being 1.55. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 72 for the blind and of 557 for the dumb, the number of those deprived both of sight and speech showing a decrease of 4. Among the dumb, there were 410 who were receiving instruction, showing an increase over the previous year of 21, the percentage of both the blind and dumb who were receiving instruction being 3.56.

KINDERGARTENS.

Kindergartens are institutions designed for the training of infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, singing, conversation and handiwork.

The number of kindergartens, included one government, 181 public and 72 private establishments, showing an increase of 2 public and 11 private establishments.

By the government kindergarten is meant the one connected with the Higher Normal School for Females. Its work and condition will be more fully described under the heading dealing with that institution.

Most of the kindergartens whether public or private are established in connection with normal schools or elementary schools, those separately organized being very few in number. The number of conductors was 665 and of infants 23,507, while that of infants whose terms of training expired during the year was 10,951. The above figures show an increase of 76 conductors, 546 infants, and of 644 in the number of infants whose terms of training expired during the year. A statistical comparison made between the number of infants and that of children attending ordinary elementary schools both public and private, shows that number of the former was 5.88 for the rate per thousand of the latter, or the number of children who had received the kindergarten training was less than 6 per thousand of children attending ordinary elementary schools.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of public and private kindergartens, and of conductors and infants,

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Kindergartens.

	No. of Kindergartens.			Conductors.			Infants.						No. of Conductors per Kindergarten.	No. of Infants per Conductor.	
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.			Private.					
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1901-2	181	72	253	496	169	665	10,242	8,893	19,135	2,235	2,137	4,372	23,507	2.63	35.35
1900-1	179	61	240	448	141	589	10,327	8,830	19,157	1,971	1,833	3,804	22,961	2.45	38.98
1899	172	56	228	474	136	610	10,002	8,507	18,509	1,663	1,491	3,154	21,663	2.68	35.51
1898	173	55	228	440	136	576	9,515	8,058	17,573	1,592	1,421	3,013	20,586	2.53	35.74
1897	166	55	221	407	117	524	8,979	7,649	16,628	1,492	1,384	2,876	19,504	2.37	37.22

BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS.

The number of schools included one government, one public and 13 private institutions, the total being 15. By the government institution is meant the Tōkyō Blind and Dumb School. The school plan is divided into an ordinary and an industrial course. In the ordinary course for the blind, instruction is given in the Japanese language, conversation, and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, in music, acupuncture, and massage. The ordinary course for the dumb includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written conversation, and gymnastics and in the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course, in addition to those of the ordinary course. They are also at liberty to select any subject of the ordinary or industrial course, on the application of their parents. The course of study extends over three years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise, five years.

In the present year, a special training course was organized for the benefit of pupils, in order to give instruction in the visible speech, articulation and gymnastics.

During the present year, contributions were made by those sympathising with the object of this school, including a sum of yen 1,140, a typewriter, and a complete set of encyclopedia. As regards the school accommodation it should be mentioned in this connection that the number of those attending this school has lately so much increased that the school buildings have already been crowded and the lack of sufficient accommodation will soon be felt.

The teaching staff consisted of 2 instructed, 7 teachers (of whom one was female) and 6 persons specially appointed (of whom two were male blind), the total being 15. The number of pupils includes 60 blind, of whom 50 were males and 10 females, and 178 dumb, of whom 109 were males and 69 females, the total being 238, of whom 159 were males and 79 females. The number of graduates included 16 blind, of whom 12 were males and 4 females and 16 dumb, of whom 10 were males and 6 females, the total being 32, of whom 22 were males and 10 females. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 instructors and one teacher, and a decrease of 3 in the number of those specially appointed, while the number of pupils increased by

7 and of graduates by 18. During the year, the number of applicants was 54, of those who left 29 and of those who died 3.

As regards the careers of those who had completed the prescribed course of instruction in the previous year, 3 of the male blind have engaged in the special study of massage and acupuncture, 2 in the trade of massage and acupuncture, 2 in practical massage in hospitals, one in the same trade in a blind institute; 2 female dumb have devoted themselves to the special study of ordinary course, 2 to the further study of sewing, one to the special study of sewing and one male dumb to the special study of drawing, besides one male dumb of whom no exact information has yet been received.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils and graduates, and the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School
for 1901-1902.*

	No. of Instructors and Teachers.			Pupils.			No. of Pupils who completed their Courses of Study.		
	Instructors & Teachers.	Shokutaku.	Total.	Blind Pupils.	Dumb Pupils.	Total.	Blind Pupils.	Dumb Pupils.	Total.
Ordinary Course	9	6	15	54	163	217	11	14	25
Industrial Course				6	15	21	5	2	7
Total	9	6	15	60	178	238	16	16	32
1900-1	6	9	15	59	172	231	10	4	14
1899	5	7	12	62	148	210	12	7	19
1898	5	6	11	69	139	208	9	4	13
1897	6	6	12	61	103	164	7	8	15

The Blind and Dumb School established by the municipal authority of Kyōtō may be mentioned as a public institution. The school plan is divided into ordinary and special courses extending over five years, except massage and acupuncture in the special course for the blind which

covers four years. The number of teachers was 17 (of whom 6 were females and 5 blind and dumb), and of pupils 215, of whom 23 were male and 3 female blind and 86 male and 42 female deaf-mute in the ordinary course; 15 were male and 11 female blind in massage and acupuncture; 3 male and 11 female blind in music; 8 male and one female deaf-mute in industrial drawing; and 4 male and 8 female deaf-mute in sewing. The number of those who completed the ordinary course for the deaf-mute was 6 males, the course of massage and acupuncture for the blind 2 males and of sewing for the deaf-mute one female, the total being 9. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 teachers, 19 pupils and of one graduate. As regards the careers of those who had graduated in the previous year, one was admitted to the course of industrial drawing, 3 to the course of sewing and 4 have engaged in their own business. The text-books now in use are those compiled by the school. Those for massage and acupuncture are now in the course of compilation.

The number of private institutions was 13, including 2 each in the Hokkaido and the Ken of Aichi, and one each in the Fu of Osaka, and the Ken of Kanagawa, Niigata, Shizuoka, Nagano, Fukushima, Nagasaki, Oita and Kagoshima, showing an increase of 4, as compared with the previous year. The above increase is due to the establishment of an additional school in the Ken of Aichi and of new one each in the Ken of Nagano and Oita, and also to the one hitherto included among miscellaneous schools having been remodelled as a school of the kind.

The number of teachers was 47, and of pupils 344, of whom 199 were blind and 145 dumb, while the number of graduates was 14, of whom 11 were blind, 3 deaf-mute. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 22 teachers, 150 pupils and 2 graduates. Those of private establishment are almost unstable in their foundations. There are many cases where school sites and buildings as well as books and apparatuses are very poorly provided. However, some of these have been gradually improved by means of contributions made by those appreciating the importance of the education of the blind and dumb, or by aid granted by towns, districts or villages in which these schools are situated.

The following table shows the number of blind and dumb schools both public and private, and of teachers, pupils and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to Blind and Dumb Schools
both Public and Private for 1901-1902.*

	No. of Schools.			Teachers.			Pupils.			No. of those who completed their courses of study.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Ordinary Course.....	1	13	14	17	44	61	154	297	451	6	10	16
Special Course.....				3	3	3	61	47	108	3	4	7
Total.....	1	13	14	17	44	61	215	344	559	9	14	23
1900-1	1	9	10	15	24	39	196	194	390	8	12	10
1899	1	5	6	14	14	28	175	71	246	11	4	15
1898	1	5	6	14	12	26	147	56	203	12	3	15
1897	1	2	3	12	3	15	125	24	149	5	1	6

× Foreigners.

The results of investigations made into the causes that led to the loss of sight or speech in the case of pupils in the Tōkyō Blind and Dumb School and the Blind and Dumb School of the City of Kyōtō as follows :

Out of 60 blind pupils in the Tōkyō Blind and Dumb School, there were 2 cases of connate blindness, 10 lost their eyesight from nervositas, 8 from congenital syphilis, 6 each from suppurative inflammation of the conjunctiva and measles, 5 from inflammation of the cornea, 3 from purulent ophthalmia, 2 each from pleuritis and trachoma, one each from cataract, inflammation of the retina, small pox, purulent ophthalmia of newly-born children, typhus, meningitis, brain concussion, and poison. In regard to the dumb, out of 178, 69 were connate, 27 lost their power of speech from meningitis, 23 from acute spasm of children, 3 from inflammation of the ears, 11 from brain concussion, 4 each from nervositas, and measles, 3 from influenza, 2 each from eruptions on the scalp and whooping cough, and one each through morbid growth of brain, congenital syphilis, hernia, heart disease, vaccination and diphtheria. There were also 8 cases among the blind and 14 cases among

the dumb pupils, of which the exact causes were unknown. As to the proportion of the connate blind and dumb, investigation shows that a great majority of the blind lost their eyesight on account of nervositas, followed by congenital syphilis, while in regard to the dumb, most of them were connate, meningitis and acute spasm of children coming next in order. Considered with regard to the ages of pupils, it will be seen that the blind lost their eyesight between the ages of from one to 17 years, and the dumb before and not after attaining the age of six. It is also to be observed that most of the blind and dumb lost their powers of sight and speech during the period of infancy, or from the time of birth to the 3rd year of age; a fact which should well be borne in mind by parents or those responsible for the education of children.

Out of 66 blind pupils in the Blind and Dumb School of the City of Kyōtō, 18 were unable and 20 able to distinguish day and night, 19 were able to see the light but faintly, and 9 were weak-sighted. Investigation shows that out of all deaf-mute pupils, 25 were issues of marriages between first cousins, 7 of marriages between second cousins, and one of marriage between an uncle and a niece. The said investigation also shows that there were 9 cases of deaf-mutes among the blood relatives of those pupils, 7 of idiocy, 3 of madness, 8 of brain diseases in parents, and 68 cases of drunkards among fathers.

HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL AND HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES.

Higher Normal School: — The plan of the school is divided into a preparatory course, principal course, and post-graduate course; besides a special course and an elective course. A middle school, an elementary school and the Tōkyō Educational Museum are established in connection with the Higher Normal School.

The course of study in the main school extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the principal, and one year in the post-graduate course. The elective course extends over not less than two and not more than four years, the length of the special course being fixed at every admission of fresh pupils.

The course of study for special aided pupils for the present year includes the following six subjects, viz., physical chemistry, zoology and botany, agriculture and geography, the Japanese language and Chinese literature, the English language, and Mathematics. Of these subjects, the Japanese language, Chinese literature and the English language were to be given with new regulations and with a course of study extending over two years and divided into two school terms; the object being to supply the immediate want of teachers.

As regards school equipments, the work of construction of new buildings to which the school is to be removed has made a steady progress and will soon be completed.

The number of instructors in the main school included 40 instructors, 5 assistant instructors, 26 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed and 3 foreigners, the total being 74. The number of pupils was 529 and of graduates 90. Compared with the previous year, the number of instructors increased by 5, of foreigners by one and of pupils by 49, while that of assistant instructors shows a decrease of one and of graduates of 7. The number of applicants for admission was 630, of whom 198 were admitted, while 9 left before graduation. Of those who left before graduation, 7 were ordered to leave on account of non-proficiency, while others left on their own account and 2 died. The pupils were generally healthy, due to the strict examination made on the physique of pupils at their admission, and also to the subsequent attention paid to sanitary matters.

As to the careers of those who had completed the main and special courses in the previous year, 52 were appointed instructors in normal schools, 32 instructors in middle schools, 4 in higher female schools, 3 instructors in this institution, one in another school and 4 passed on to the post-graduate course. As to the remaining one the occupation to be followed is still unsettled.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils and graduates in the Higher Normal School, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Higher Normal School for 1901-1902.

	No. of Instrurctors.					Pupils.	Graduates.
	Instructors.	Assistant-instructors.	Shokutoku or Yatō.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		
Literature Course (under old regulations)....	40	5	26	3	74	25	14
Science Course { " " " }....						19	19
Main Course						147	..
Preparatory Course						102	..
Aided Special Courses. { Physics and Chemistry						11	10
{ Botany and Zoology						16	16
{ Agriculture and Geography.....						21	21
{ Japanese Language & Chinese Literature						61	..
{ English						89	..
{ Mathematics.....						25	..
Total.....						223	47
Post-graduate Course.....						7	..
Elective Course						7	..
Grand Total	40	5	26	3	74	529	90
1900-1	35	6	26	2	69	480	97
1899	37	6	32	2	77	378	126
1898	22	4	17	2	45	386	58
1897	20	4	20	2	46	402	14

Note :

The number of those who completed the preparatory course and the post-graduate course is not included in the above table.

The middle school and the elementary school attached to the Higher Normal School are institutions designed to provide means for investigating the method of general education, and to afford the pupils of the main school an opportunity for practical training. The said middle school is provided with a middle school course extending over five years. The elementary school is provided with three sections:— the first section represents a many-classed elementary school comprising both higher and ordinary elementary courses, connection being maintained between this and the middle school; the second section is a many-classed elementary school comprising both higher and ordinary elementary courses; and the third section is organized as a joint system of a single-classed elementary school comprising both higher and ordinary

elementary courses and a supplementary course to the latter. The course of study extends over four years for the ordinary elementary course, two years for the higher elementary course in the first section; in the second section it extends over four years each for the ordinary elementary course and the higher elementary course; and in the third section it extends over four years each for the ordinary elementary course and the higher elementary course, and two years for the supplementary course.

during the present year, the number of pupils to be admitted to the middle school was somewhat increased. As regards regulations for the middle and elementary schools, some disciplinary articles relating to pupils, were revised. In the elementary school, manual work was imposed on boys both in the higher and ordinary courses of the 2nd section. In the middle school, scientific excursions, firing exercises, etc. were prescribed in order to contribute to the physical training of the pupils. Conversation meetings consisting of sureties of pupils were held, in order to draw closer the connection between the school and home. The similar meetings consisting of the parents of children were also held in the elementary school.

The number of instructors in the middle school was 29, pupils 340 and graduates 52, showing an increase over the previous year of 7 instructors, 16 pupils and 12 graduates. As to the careers at the end of the present year of those who had graduated in the previous year, one was admitted to the Higher Normal School, 11 passed on to the higher schools, one entered a special or technical school, 2 presented themselves as candidates for military officers or entered the army as private soldiers, one went abroad for study, and 24 intended to enter various schools. The number of applicants for admission during the year was 128, of whom 73 were enrolled. The number of those who left before graduation either on account of removal to other departments of study or of non-proficiency, or of family concerns or sickness was 30, besides 2 who were expelled from the school.

The number of teachers in the elementary school was 24, and of children in the ordinary elementary course was 288 boys, of whom 179 belonged to the 1st section, 76 to the 2nd section and 33 to the 3rd section, and 90 girls, of whom 44 belonged to the 2nd section, 46 to the 3rd section, the total being 378 boys, while the number of children in the higher elementary course was 180 boys of whom 99 belonged to the 1st, 61 to the 2nd and 20 to the 3rd section, and 71 girls, of whom 41

belonged to the 2nd and 30 to the 3rd section, the total being 251 and the aggregate number being 629, of whom 468 were boys and 161 girls. The number of graduates in the ordinary elementary course included 74 boys, of whom 45 belonged to the 1st, 18 to the 2nd, 11 to the 3rd section, and 20 girls, of whom 11 belonged to the 2nd and 9 to the 3rd section, the total being 94; while the number of graduates in the higher elementary course included 53 boys, of whom 47 belonged to the 1st, 4 to the 2nd, and 2 to the 3rd section and 12 girls of whom 10 belonged to the 2nd and 2 to the 3rd section, the total being 65, and the aggregate number being 159, of whom 127 were boys and 32 girls. The above figures show an increase of 6 teachers, while the number of children decreased by 33 and of graduates by 12, as compared with the previous year. The number of pupils admitted was 63 of boys and 25 of girls in the ordinary course, while those admitted to the higher course were 82 of boys and 21 of girls, the total being 191. The number of pupils who left before graduation was 25 of boys and 10 of girls in the ordinary and 48 of boys and 12 of girls in the higher course, the total being 95.

The Tōkyō Educational Museum attached to the Higher Normal School is organized into three departments. The first department contains a collection of articles bearing on home education and kindergartens as well as elementary schools, together with various works done by children. The second department comprises a collection of apparatuses, instruments, specimens and charts for instruction in physics, mathematics, astronomy, geography, chemistry, zoology, physiology and botany. In the third department, is exhibited a collection of all apparatuses and instruments connected with technical education, together with work done by pupils, besides those relating to drawings, music, and gymnastics. A reading room is also specially provided where school books and charts, useful books of reference for teachers and educational magazines are collected for public perusal.

As regards the collections of articles, school books and charts, additions are being gradually made, there being 39 copies or specimens contributed and 144 purchased during the present year, showing an increase over the previous year of 121 copies or specimens. The number of visitors during the year was 68,399, showing an increase over the previous year of 7. The number of readers was 12,011, and of those who made use of the exhibits 3,896, showing an increase over the previous year of 2,319 for the former and of 1,704 for the latter.

Higher Normal School for Females:— The plan of the school is divided into a literature course, a science course and an art course. A post-graduate course, an elective course, a special course, and a training course for kindergarten conductors are instituted as distinct courses of instruction. A higher school for females, an elementary school and a kindergarten are also organized in connection with the main institution.

The course of study for the main school extends over four years. The post-graduate course extends over two years, the elective course over four years, and the training course for kindergarten conductors over one year; the length of the special course being fixed at each admission of fresh pupils.

According to the revision introduced into the school regulations during the year, writing was prescribed in addition to the course of the Japanese language and Chinese literature, and the special course of geography and history was made to extend over two years, with the additional subject of a foreign language. The special course of household management was also brought to the same standing with other special courses, by introducing some modifications into the qualifications of applicants for admission and also into the course of study which was thus remodelled as a special course at private expense. As regards the institutions attached to the main school, regulations were revised according to the Departmental Ordinance No. 4 for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Higher Female Schools. The special course was also revised, and particularly the special course of household management was divided into two branches, one relating to household management and the other to education.

As to the school accommodation, it is almost sufficient in every respect, but the school site has now become too small for the present purpose.

The number of instructors in the main school included 23 instructors, 7 assistant instructors, 15 persons specially appointed and one foreigner, the total being 44. The number of pupils was 331 and of graduates 86. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 instructors, of 8 pupils and of 3 graduates. During the present year, some graduates were turned out from the special courses of literature and science which had been established in 1897. Pupils in the special course of geography and history, and in the training course for kindergarten conductors also graduated for the first time. The number of applicants for admission was 479, of whom 117 were enrolled. Of those enrolled, 40 were the second pupils recruited for admission to the special course of the

Japanese language and Chinese literature. The number of those who left before graduation either on account of sickness or of family concerns was 7, while 4 died.

The conduct of pupils was worthy of commendation. They were healthy and manifested much proficiency in their studies; particularly the standard of the attainments of those recruited in the present year being much higher than those in the previous year.

According to information received at the end of the present year of those who had graduated in the previous year, 14 were appointed instructors in normal schools, 61 instructors in higher female schools, one teacher in an elementary school, 3 instructors in other schools, 4 were admitted to the main school and 4 still unoccupied, while of those above mentioned 2 have married.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates in the main school, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Higher Normal School for Females for 1901-1902.

	No. of Instructors.					pupils.	Graduates.
	Instructors.	Assistant-instructors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		
Literature Course.....	23	7	13	1	44	112	23
Science Course.....						72	17
Art Course.....						67	...
Post-graduate Course.....						2	...
Elective Course.....						7	1
Special Course of Japanese Language and Chinese Literature.....						38	...
Special Course of History and Geography..						33	33
Training Course for Kindergarten Conductors .....						...	12
Total	23	7	13	1	44	331	86
1900-1	20	7	13	1	41	323	83
1899	16	3	14	...	33	202	53
1898	11	2	14	...	27	176	35
1897	8	2	11	...	21	171	34

Note.—Those who completed the post-graduate course are not included in this table.

The Higher Female School attached to the Higher Normal School for Females is an institution designed to provide means of investigation into the methods of general female education, and to afford the pupils in the main school an opportunity for practical training in female education. The course of study extends over five years. In addition to the regular course, a special course of three years is instituted. Athletic sports and the school exercises as hitherto organized were held, one for the purpose of assisting the physical and the other of contributing to the intellectual development of pupils, or educational conversation meetings were also held, in order to maintain a connection between the school and home.

The number of instructors was 18, pupils 325, and graduates 91, showing a decrease of an instructor and 27 graduates, while the number of pupils increased by 19. The number of pupils admitted was 89, all of whom had completed the prescribed course in the elementary school attached to the main institution ; while 26 left.

The Elementary School attached to the Higher Normal School for Females is an institution designed to afford means of investigating the methods of general education, and to secure for the pupils in the main school an opportunity of practical training in teaching children. It is divided into three sections. The first section represents an elementary school in connection with the Higher Female School ; it is provided with ordinary and higher elementary school courses and is organized into six classes. The second section comprises both higher and ordinary elementary school courses and is organized into a many-classed school with four or five classes. The third represents an ordinary elementary school organized into a single-classed school. The course of study extends over four years for the ordinary and two years for the higher elementary course in the first and second sections, while in the third section, it extends over four years.

As the number of applicants for admission has increased much of late, examination has specially been prescribed for the state of physical and mental development of children. A costume of simple style was generally introduced for children, in order to allow more activity in their movements. Since the beginning of the present year, the wearing of shoes has also been encouraged.

The number of teachers was 14 and of pupils in the ordinary elementary course 323, of whom 80 were boys and 243 girls, and of those in the higher elementary course 139, of whom 28 were boys and

111 girls, the aggregate number being 462, of whom 108 were boys and 354 girls. The number of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction was 74 in the ordinary elementary course, of whom 20 were boys and 54 girls, and 44 girls in the higher elementary course, the aggregate number being 118, of whom 20 were boys and 98 girls. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 29 in the number of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction; particularly none of the boys in the higher elementary course completed the prescribed course of instruction, owing to the course of study in the second section of the said course having been lengthened. The number of children admitted during the year was 171, while 60 left and 2 died. The health of children was much more improved than in the previous year, and those who were absent on account of illness much decreased in number.

The kindergarten connected with the main school is an institution designed to afford means of investigating the method of infant training and to enable the pupils in the main school to study practically such training. The subjects of training include games, singing, conversation, and handiwork. The age for infants is fixed at from three years up to the period of admission to school. For infants whose parents are somewhat low in the social scale, a separate room is provided in connection with the kindergarten. The infants in the main kindergarten are divided into three groups according to age, while those in the separate room are formed into one group.

The accommodation of the kindergarten was almost sufficient for the purpose.

The number of conductors was 6, of infants 164, of whom 85 were boys and 79 girls, and those whose terms of training had expired during the year 53, of whom 27 were boys and 26 girls; showing a decrease of one conductor and 3 infants whose term of training had expired; while the number of infants increased by 26. The number of those admitted during the year was 8; while 5 left and one died.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Hokkaido as well as each Fu and Ken must establish at least one normal school, provided with an elementary school for the training of pupils in the methods of instruction. The course of study extends over four years in the case of males and three years in the case of females. According to local circumstances, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses for elementary school teachers, or training courses for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. During the present year, additional normal schools were established one each in the Ken of Hyōgo and Saitama, one for males and the other for females exclusively. At the end of the present year, there were 3 normal schools in the Ken of Niigata, 2 in the Fu of Tōkyō and Osaka, and the Ken of Hyōgo, Aichi and Saitama, and one each in all other Fu and Ken. Among the schools above enumerated, there were 25 where male teachers are exclusively trained, 4 for females, and 25 with male and female sections conjointly established. There were also 4 with simpler, preparatory and training courses for teachers besides one with simpler and preparatory courses, 14 with simpler and training courses for teachers, one with preparatory and training courses, one with preparatory course, 4 with simpler courses, and 26 with training courses for teachers.

The number of schools was 54, and instructors 1,032. The number of pupils in the regular, simpler and preparatory courses was 13,900 and in training courses for teachers 4,082. The total number of graduates both in the regular and simpler courses was 2,718 and of those who completed the training courses 6,498. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 schools, and 74 instructors, while the number of pupils in the regular, simpler, and preparatory courses increased by 1,838, and in the training courses for teachers by 505. The number of graduates also shows an increase of 630 in the regular and simpler courses and of 1,263 in the training courses.

In the present year, the number of applicants for admission was 16,175 for the regular, 1,239 for the simpler, 1,265 for the preparatory, and 12,615 for the training courses for teachers. Of the above applicants, 4,025 were enrolled in the regular, 326 in the simpler, 398 in the preparatory and 7,007 in the training courses. As regards the proportion of those actually enrolled to the number of applicants, it will be seen

that the number enrolled in the regular courses was 24.88, in the simpler courses 26.31, in the preparatory courses 31.57, and in the training courses 55.01. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase over the previous year of 3,609 applicants for the regular, 316 for the preparatory and 3,851 for the training courses, while the number for the simpler courses decreased by 258. The number of those enrolled shows an increase of 606 for the regular, 35 for the preparatory and 1,261 for the training courses, while the number for the simpler courses decreased by 258; while the number of those enrolled per cent. of applicants decreased by 2.33 in the regular, 16.85 in the simpler, 6.68 in the preparatory, and 10.55 in the training courses. Of those attending the regular, simpler, and preparatory courses, 417 left before graduation. Of these, 103 were ordered to leave on account of non-proficiency, 149 left of illness, 2 of family concerns, while 26 were expelled and 77 died, besides 137 whose names were struck out of school registers.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates in normal schools.

The elementary schools established in connection with the normal schools are designed to give the pupils in the main schools practical training in the method of education of children. Almost all normal schools are provided with such elementary schools, except those in the Ken of Niigata, Hyōgo, and Saitama on account of their having been but recently organized, and consequently of the absence of advanced pupils. One in the Ken of Kanagawa possesses a town elementary school as a substitute for such training school.

The number of elementary schools attached to normal schools was 50. The number of teachers was 506, of whom 204 were ordinary regular teachers belonging to the ordinary courses, 271 ordinary regular teachers belonging to the higher courses, 22 special regular teachers and 9 assistant teachers belonging to the ordinary and higher courses. The number of children was 21,691, of whom 12,348 belonged to the ordinary courses, 9,301 to the higher courses and 42 to the supplementary courses to the same. The number of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction was 2,721 in the ordinary courses, 1,482 in the higher courses and 91 in the supplementary courses, the total being 4,294. The number of children admitted during the year was 3,799 to the ordinary, and 3,390 to the higher course, the total being 7,189. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one school, 28 teachers, 1,320 children, 407 of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction, and 908 children admitted during the year.

The kindergartens connected with the normal schools are designed to enable the female pupils in the main schools and those in the training course for kindergarten conductors to study the practical methods of infant training. There were 2 normal schools provided with kindergartens in the Ken of Niigata and one each in the Fu of Kyōto and Osaka and in the Ken of Ishikawa, Toyama, Shimane, Okayama, Tokushima, Kagawa and Nagasaki, the number of kindergartens being 11. The number of conductors was 14, of infants 679, and of those whose terms of training expired 384. A comparison with the previous year shows an increase of one kindergarten, 3 conductors, 61 infants and 22 of those whose terms of training expired during the year.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

The course of study is fixed at five years, besides a supplementary course of one year. Candidates for admission must be over twelve years of age and possess attainments at least equivalent to those of pupils who have completed the 2nd year course of higher elementary school.

As regards the number of middle schools, it will be seen that in the Ken of Chiba, 9 schools had been opened, 8 each in the Fu of Osaka and the Ken of Gumba; 7 each in the Ken of Niigata, shizuoka and Nagano; 6 each in the Ken of Ibaraki, Miyagi, Hyōgo and Oita; 5 each in the Ken of Fukushima, Wakayama, Yamaguchi, Kōchi, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Kagoshima; 4 each in the Fu of Tōkyō and Kyōto and in the Ken of Saitama, Tochigi, Iwate, Aomori, Yamagata, Miye, Aichi, Gifu, Fukui, Ishikawa, Hiroshima, Kagawa, Ehime, and Saga; 3 each in the Ken of Yamanashi, Akita, Nara, Toyama, Shimane, Okayama, Tokushima, and Miyazaki; 2 each in the Hokkaido and the Ken of Kanagawa, Shiga and Tottori; and one in the Ken of Okinawa. As to the public middle schools provided with supplementary courses, there were 4 cases in the Ken of Niigata, 3 cases in the Ken of Tokushima, 2 cases in the Fu of Tōkyō, and the Ken of Miyagi, Nara, Aichi, Ishikawa and Kumamoto; and one each in the Ken of Aomori, Gumba, Yamagata, Toyama, Shimane, Yamaguchi, Kōchi and Kagoshima.

The number of middle schools included 216 main and 26 branch departments, the total being 292. Of these one belonged to the class of government establishments, 207 to the class of public establishments and 34 to the class of private establishments. A comparison with the previous year shows an increase of 24 public establishments. The increase in the number of public establishments is owing to 3 having been opened in the Ken of Shizuoka, 2 each in the Fu of Osaka and the Ken of Chiba, Nagano, Iwate, Aomori, and Wakayama; and one each in the Fu of Kyōto and the Ken of Kanagawa, Gumba, Tochigi, Yamanashi, Miyagi, Fukui, Ehime and Nagasaki.

By the government establishment is meant the middle school connected with the Higher Normal School. The general character of its work has been described under the heading of the Higher Normal School.

The number of instructors in public and private middle schools was 4,204, of whom 2,375 were regular teachers and 1,829 assistant teachers.

This shows an increase over the previous year of 238 regular and 240 assistant teachers, the total increase being 478. The number of pupils was 88,051 and of graduates 9,444. The number of applicants for admission was 50,484, of whom 29,596 were enrolled, while the number of those enrolled per cent. of applicants was 58.60. The above figures, if compared with the previous year, show an increase of 10,057 in the number of pupils, of 1,697 graduates, of 3,589 applicants for admission, and of 1,443 of those enrolled, while the percentage of those enrolled decreased by 1.60. The number of pupils in public establishments who left before graduation was 11,676, of whom 6,184 left on account of domestic concerns, 2,247 passed to other departments of study, 1,850 left on account of illness, 1,367 were blotted out of the school register, 28 were expelled and 197 died. Now if this total number be added to the actual number of pupils and the percentage of those who left before graduation be computed, it will be seen that the figures stand at 13.82, or the percentage is 1.02 less than in the previous year. As regards the careers at the end of the present year of those who had graduated in the previous year, 1,053 passed on to the higher schools, 1,285 entered special or technical schools, 481 either presented themselves as candidates for military cadets, or joined the army as one-year-volunteers or entered naval schools; 397 were appointed teachers, 52 entered government service; 369 engaged in various kinds of business on their own account; and of 1,756 others, some are still unemployed or no exact information has yet been received; while 21 died.

The growing number of applicants for admission to middle schools has created the demand for further extension of school establishments. Endeavours have been made to enlarge school organization and to establish firm foundations for the support of schools, by remodelling those belonging to the class of Gun, city or town establishments into those of Fu or Ken. However, all labours taken on the part of those concerned were hardly of any avail to meet the desires of those candidates for admission who exceeded the number officially fixed for recruitment. The above is the actual state of things almost in all localities. Now in order to show the tendency of the secondary education, the statistical results obtained for the past five years will be mentioned below, in regard to the number of applicants for admission and of those enrolled as well as the percentage of the same; viz:

Years	No. of Applicants for Admission.	No. of those Enrolled.	No. of those enrolled per cent. of Applicants.
1901-2	50,484	29,596	58.60
1900-1	46,895	28,153	60.03
1899	41,431	25,474	61.49
1898	36,203	22,949	63.39
1897	31,633	21,967	69.44

It will be seen from this that as the number of applicants for admission has increased from year to year, the rate per cent. of those enrolled has gradually decreased, and the percentage of those enrolled for the present year reached not even 60. Although the number of applicants as well as of those actually enrolled has shown such enormous increase, still those who left before graduation are also so remarkably numerous that there were already more than 10,000 pupils who left before graduation in public middle schools only, the proportion being one against 2 of those enrolled. It should be observed however that the said proportion against the total number of pupils was somewhat on the decrease, as compared with the previous year. Among the pupils who left are included many of those previously enrolled, some of them only changing their departments of study, so that it cannot be concluded that all have abandoned their studies. However, there were more than 6,000 who left on account of family concerns, besides more than 1,000 whose names were struck out of school registers. It is undeniable that many were induced by the prevalent tendency of the time to attend these schools, with neither resolution for study nor means to pay necessary expences; a fact which must be taken into consideration on the part of those concerned.

As regards school accommodation and the training of pupils, thorough and steady improvement seem to have been introduced by the practical application of regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Middle Schools. But detailed statements as to the results are to be reserved for the future reports.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of middle schools both public and private, and of instructors, pupils and graduates.

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Middle Schools.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.						Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.			Private.			Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
				Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Total.	Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Total.						
1901-2	182	33	215	2,025	1,494	3,509	350	324	674	72,822	15,223	88,050	6,904	2,540	9,444
	* 25	* 1	* 23		17	17		4	4	21	1	22	1		
1900-1	159	34	193	1,809	1,249	3,058	328	319	647	64,050	13,943	77,993	5,584	2,163	7,747
	* 24	* 1	* 21		9	9		12	12	21	1	22	1		
1899	132	33	165	1,321	1,091	2,414	385	254	639	70,701	12,381	83,082	2,758	1,417	4,175
	* 23	* 1	* 24		5	5		25	25	30		30			
1898	105	30	135	1,101	955	2,056	329	184	513	49,684	11,697	61,381	2,073	970	3,043
	* 33	* 3	* 33		5	5		16	16	21		21			
1897	89	27	116	956	774	2,730	273	162	435	43,223	9,219	52,442	1,781	677	2,458
	* 39	* 3	* 39		5	5		10	10	15		15			

* Branch schools.

x Foreign instructors.

The number of pupils in the main courses for the year 1901-1902 classified with reference to their respective school year will be as follows :

	1st school year.	2nd school year.	3rd school year.	4th school year.	5th school year.	Total
Public.....	23,81	318,649	13,091	9,805	7,115	72,470
Private	2,866	2,898	2,896	2,682	3,066	14,408
Total	26,679	21,544	15,987	12,487	10,181	86,878
Percentage.....	31	25	18	14	12	100

HIGHER SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES.

The course of study of higher schools for females extends over four years, but may be extended or curtailed by one year, according to local circumstances. In addition to general courses, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for females, special art courses extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established, in addition to general courses. Special courses of two or three years may also be so instituted, for the benefit of those graduates who are desirous to pursue some special branches of study.

As to the qualifications of applicants for admission, it was prescribed that those to be admitted to higher schools for females must be over twelve years of age and possess attainments at least equivalent to those of pupils who have completed the second year course of higher elementary school. The higher schools for females had hitherto been very few in number and poorly attended, but in order to complete the secondary education for females, Imperial Ordinance relating to Higher Schools for Females was issued in 1899, prescribing the establishment of the same for the Hokkaido and all *Fu* and *Ken*. It was also prescribed that the *Gun*, cities, towns, and villages might also establish such schools, unless the establishment of the same should, in any way, interfere with the success of elementary school education. Subsequently or in the previous year, regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Higher Schools for Females were issued, the same to be put into operation from the present year. The public has also begun to attach more importance to female education which has since manifested a tendency entirely different from what had been before.

During the present year, many new schools were opened or additional buildings provided. They seem to be almost well equipped at least in respect of those previously established. The training of pupils as well as their attainments generally show a gradual progress.

As regards the number of higher schools for females, it will be seen that in the *Fu* of Osaka and in each *Ken* of Nagano, Yamagata, and Fukuoka four were established; in the *Ken* of Ehime three; in the *Fu* of Tōkyō and in each *Ken* of Niigata, Tochigi, Shizuoka, Miye, Shiga, Gifu, Shimane, and Yamaguchi two; while only one was opened each in the *Fu* of Kyōto, and the *Ken* of Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba, Ibaraki, Gumba, Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Aomori, Akita, Hyōgo, Nara, Aichi, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Wakayama, Tottori, Okayama, Kōchi, Oita, Saga and Miyazaki. In the Hokkaido and in the *Ken* of Yamanashi, Hiroshima, Tokushima, Kagawa, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Kagoshima and Okinawa, no such schools were yet established. But the *Ken* of Shizuoka possesses two such schools established by private individuals, while only one of this description is provided in the *Fu* of Tōkyō and the *Ken* of Okayama, Hiroshima, Kagawa, Kumamoto, and Okinawa.

The number of schools included one government, 61 public and 8 private establishments, showing an increase over the previous year of 17 public and one private establishments, the total number of increase being 18. The increase in the number of public establishments is due to 3 additional schools having been opened in the *Ken* of Nagano and one each in the *Fu* of Osaka and the *Ken* of Tochigi, Gifu, Yamaguchi and Ehime, and also to 2 new schools having been established in the *Ken* of Shizuoka, and one each in the *Ken* of Hyōgo, Kanagawa, Aomori, Akita, Miye, Toyama, and Saga; while the increase of one private school is owing to the establishment of one each in the *Fu* of Tōkyō and the *Ken* of Shizuoka and to the abolition of one in the *Ken* of Ehime.

By government establishment is meant the Higher Schools for Females connected with the Higher Normal School for Females. Its working has already been explained under the heading dealing with the above normal school.

The number of instructors both in the public and private establishments was 940, of whom 411 were qualified and 529 unqualified instructors, showing an increase of 157 in the former and of 144 in the latter, the total number of increase being 301, as compared with the previous year. The number of pupils was 17,215 and of graduates 3,590. The

number of applicants for admission was 7,911, of whom 6,242 were enrolled, the proportion being 78.90 per cent. of the applicants. The above figures, compared with the previous year, show an increase of 5,537 in the number of pupils, 1,121 graduates, 2,023 applicants for admission, and 1,399 of those enrolled, while the percentage of those enrolled decreased by 3.35. As regards the careers of 1,259 pupils, who had graduated in the main courses of public higher schools for females in the previous year, 29 were admitted to the Higher Normal School for Females, 312 were attending other institutions of learning, 170 have engaged in teaching, 539 have devoted themselves to domestic affairs, and 29 have married, besides 177, of whom no exact information has yet been received at this Department and 3 died. The number of pupils in public higher schools for females who left before graduation during the present year was 1,392, of whom 819 left on account of domestic concerns, 260 changed their departments of study, and 213 left in consequence of illness, besides 100 whose names were struck out of school registers, while 26 died.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of higher schools for females both public and private and of teachers, pupils and graduates.

Statistical Table relating to Higher Schools for Females.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.												Pupils.			Graduates.			
	Pr. sc.	Private.	Total.	Public.						Private.						Total Number of Instructors.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
				Regular Teachers.		Assistant-teachers.		Total.	Regular Teachers.		Assistant-teachers.		Total.									
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.												
1901-2..	61	8	66	114	255	155	283	807	22	20	42	49	133	333	607	940	14,975	2,240	17,215	2,778	812	3,590
1900-1.....	44	7	51	61	159	106	199	525	15	19	38	42	114	220	419	638	9,746	1,932	11,678	1,832	637	2,469
1899.....	29	7	36	46	142	43	104	335	11	27	27	30	95	127	303	430	6,640	1,834	8,474	938	335	1,273
1898.....	25	8	33	39	114	35	81	269	11	35	46	34	120	125	264	389	6,060	1,106	8,166	535	361	896
1897.....	18	6	25	22	84	28	67	201	23	23	18	28	92	91	202	293	4,708	1,698	6,406	352	236	588

HIGHER SCHOOLS.

There are eight higher schools, including those from the 1st to the 6th, and the 7th Higher School, (Zōshikwan) and the Yamaguchi Higher School; the 7th Higher School being founded in September 1901, and the Yamaguchi Higher School established in accordance with Art. 1 of Regulations relating to Government and Public Schools to be established by donations.

As regards the subjects of study, it should be remarked that almost all higher schools are now simply provided with the preparatory courses to the universities, as the medical departments had already been organized as special schools of medicine during the present year. But the 5th Higher School is still provided with the engineering department, besides the preparatory course, the course of study extending over four years in the former and three years in the latter.

Among the principal regulations either issued or revised during the present year may be mentioned those whereby the annual amount of tuition-fees was increased from yen 20 to yen 25, to be paid by thirds in three terms, the same to be carried out from and after the month of September of the present year. By this revision, the provisions relating to the medical departments were abolished at the same time. As regards the 1st Higher School regulations relating to entrance examinations were revised whereby those destined to French literature are made to undergo the said examination in English or French, and to German literature in English or German. In the 2nd Higher School the 2nd term examination was abolished. In the 5th Higher School, regulations of the engineering department were revised, whereby the course of dynamics was divided into two courses of steam and steam engines and engineering. For the benefit of those graduates who are desirous to pursue further their study, a post-graduate course was instituted. In the 7th Higher School (Zōshikwan), various new regulations were established at the same time with its establishment.

School equipments in higher schools show no great difference from what had been mentioned in the last report. In the 6th Higher School organized in the previous year, special class rooms, dormitories, library, reading room, etc. were already completed. In the 7th Higher School (Zōshikwan) re-organized as such in the present year, all the buildings, library, instruments and apparatuses, furniture, etc., were retained in their former state, but the reconstruction of class-rooms was already

commenced. As to the training of pupils, careful protection and strict but kind supervision are kept. Dormitories are provided in connection with all the higher schools. Gymnastic systems are also well regulated. Thus pupils are showing uniform and satisfactory results in their health, conduct and attainments.

The number of instructors was 282, including 164 professors, 21 assistant professors, 73 other instructors specially appointed or temporarily employed and 24 foreigners. The number of pupils was 4,361, of whom 4,191 belonged to the preparatory courses to the universities and 170 to the engineering department. The number of graduates was 756, of whom 747 were in the preparatory courses and 9 in the engineering department. If the foreign instructors be classified according to their nationalities, it will be seen that there are 9 each belonging to England and Germany, 3 to the United States of America, 2 to France and one to Switzerland. Compared with the statistical numbers of the previous year exclusive of those belonging to the medical departments, it will be seen that the number of instructors increased by 28, of those specially appointed or temporarily employed by 15 and of foreign instructors by 3, the total increase in the number of instructors being 36, while the number of pupils and graduates increased by 621 and 61 respectively. There were also 2 Chinese and one Korean among the pupils in the 1st Higher School. As to the careers of the graduates at the end of the present year, it will be seen that 584 were admitted to the Imperial University of Tōkyō, 160 to the Imperial University of Kyōto, and 2 appointed instructors in schools, besides one of whom no exact information was yet been received. As regards the graduates of the engineering department, 3 entered government service, 4 were engaged by companies, one joined the army as one-year-volunteer, and one was admitted to the post-graduate course. According to investigations made at the end of September of the present year into the number of fresh pupils actually enrolled, with reference to the schools in which they had previously attended, it will be seen that out of 1,626 pupils, 22 had attended the government, 1,219 public and 374 private middle schools, the total being 1,615, besides 8 who were re-admitted and 3 who were successful in preparatory examination and admitted. The number of applicants for admission to the first year classes was 4,967 for the preparatory courses to the universities, and 85 for the engineering department, the total being 5,052. Of the above applicants, those actually enrolled were 1,634 in the preparatory courses to the universities

HIGHER SCHOOLS.

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As regards the subjects of study, it should be remarked that almost all higher schools are now simply provided with the preparatory courses to the universities, as the medical departments had already been organized as special schools of medicine during the present year. But the 5th Higher School is still provided with the engineering department, besides the preparatory course, the course of study extending over four years in the former and three years in the latter.

Among the principal regulations either issued or revised during the present year may be mentioned those whereby the annual amount of tuition-fees was increased from yen 20 to yen 25, to be paid by thirds in three terms, the same to be carried out from and after the month of September of the present year. By this revision, the provisions relating to the medical departments were abolished at the same time. As regards the 1st Higher School regulations relating to entrance examinations were revised whereby those destined to French literature are made to undergo the said examination in English or French, and to German literature in English or German. In the 2nd Higher School the 2nd term examination was abolished. In the 5th Higher School, regulations of the engineering department were revised, whereby the course of dynamics was divided into two courses of steam and steam engines and engineering. For the benefit of those graduates who are desirous to pursue further their study, a post-graduate course was instituted. In the 7th Higher School (Zōshikwan), various new regulations were established at the same time with its establishment.

School equipments in higher schools show no great difference from what had been mentioned in the last report. In the 6th Higher School organized in the previous year, special class rooms, dormitories, library, reading room, etc. were already completed. In the 7th Higher School (Zōshikwan) re-organized as such in the present year, all the buildings, library, instruments and apparatuses, furniture, etc., were retained in their former places. The new class-rooms was already

commenced. As to the training of pupils, careful protection and but kind supervision are kept. Dormitories are provided in connection with all the higher schools. Gymnastic systems are also well developed. Thus pupils are showing uniform and satisfactory results in their conduct and attainments.

The number of instructors was 282, including 100 assistant professors, 73 other instructors specially appointed, 100 fully employed and 24 foreigners. The number of pupils, of whom 4,191 belonged to the preparatory course, 170 to the engineering department. The number of pupils, 756, of whom 747 were in the preparatory course, 9 in the engineering department. If the foreign instructors, their nationalities, it will be seen that there were 1 to England and Germany, 3 to the United States, 1 to Japan and one to Switzerland. Compared with the number of the previous year exclusive of those belonging to the preparatory course, it will be seen that the number of instructors specially appointed or temporarily employed was increased by 3, the total increase being 36, while the number of pupils and foreign pupils respectively. There were also 2 Chinese pupils in the 1st Higher School. At the end of the present year, it will be seen that the Imperial University of Tokyo, 1 at Kyōto, and 2 appointed instructors. The exact information was yet being received from the engineering department. One was engaged by companies, one was admitted to the preparatory course. The statistics made at the end of the year show that of fresh pupils actually enrolled, 22 had attended the preparatory schools, the total being 22 who were successful in the preparatory number of applicants for the preparatory course, the number actually enrolled

and 68 in the engineering department, the total number enrolled being 1,702, or 33.69 per cent. of the applicants. If the above figures be compared with those of the previous year, the number of applicants for admission increased by 1,121 and of those actually enrolled by 211, while the percentage of the latter shows a decrease of 4.24. The number of pupils who left was 265, domestic concerns being the principal reason. The number of those whose names were struck off school registers was 39, while 23 died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils and graduates in the higher schools, and the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Higher Schools for 1901-1902.

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.				Graduates.			
	Professors.	Assistant professors.	Shokuten or Yatoi.	Foreign Professors.	Total.	Preparatory Course.	Law Department.	Engineering Department.	Total.	Preparatory Course.	Law Department.	Engineering Department.	Total.
First Higher School	26	4	17	5	52	1,031	..	..	1,041	242	..	..	242
Second Higher School	24	..	10	4	38	608	..	..	608	133	..	..	133
Third Higher School	24	2	4	3	33	586	..	..	586	86	..	..	86
Fourth Higher School	21	4	8	3	36	576	..	..	576	100	..	..	100
Fifth Higher School	32	7	16	3	58	573	..	170	743	129	..	9	138
Sixth Higher School	13	..	10	2	25	288	..	..	288	..	..	..	..
Seventh Higher School(Zoshikwa)...	6	2	4	2	14	150	..	..	150	..	..	..	..
Yamaguchi Higher School	18	2	4	2	26	379	..	..	379	57	..	..	57
Total	164	21	73	24	282	4,191	..	170	4,361	747	..	9	757
1900-1	146	21	58	21	246	3,602	..	138	3,740	674	..	21	695
1899	137	21	66	16	240	3,171	..	113	3,284	626	19	39	694
1898	126	17	97	15	255	2,898	19	136	3,053	617	20	41	678

Note :

All statistics relating to medical departments are to be transferred to the heading of "Special Schools of Medicine" from and after the present year.

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES.

There are two universities, viz., the Imperial University of Tōkyō and the Imperial University of Kyōto.

The Imperial University of Tōkyō:— The University consists of the University Hall and six Colleges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, Science and Agriculture. The College of Law includes the two courses of Law and Politics, with 29 professorial chairs. The College of Medicine includes the two courses of Medicine and Pharmacy, with 27 professorial chairs. In connection with this College is established a course of lectures on State Medicine. The College of Engineering includes the nine courses of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Naval Architecture, Technology of Arms, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Applied Chemistry, Technology of Explosives, and Mining and Metallurgy, with 29 professorial chairs. The College of Literature includes the nine courses of Philosophy, Japanese Literature, Chinese Literature, Japanese History, History, Philology, English Literature, German Literature and French Literature, with 21 professorial chairs. The College of Science includes the eight courses of Mathematics, Astronomy, Theoretical Physics, Practical Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Geology, with 21 professorial chairs. The College of Agriculture includes the four courses of Agriculture, Agricultural chemistry, Forestry and Veterinary Science, with 22 professorial chairs. For the training of practical farmers, technical courses of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science are instituted in connection with the College of Agriculture. Post-graduate courses are established in connection with the Colleges of Medicine, Literature and Science. An elective course is also instituted in each college. There is also a library in connection with the University. Hospitals are connected with the College of Medicine. A Historiographic Committee is appointed in the College of Literature. Connected with the College of Science are the Tōkyō Astronomical Observatory, the Botanical Garden, the Seismological Observatory, and the Marine Laboratory. The Forests for Practice, the Experimental Farms, the Veterinary Hospitals, the Laboratory for Forest Technology, and Horseshoeing, together with buildings intended for sericulture, are connected with the College of Agriculture. Several other laboratories belong to the Colleges of Medicine, Engineering, Science and Agriculture.

As regards the length of the courses of study, it may suffice to

mention that in the College of Law no definite term of study is fixed, but an ordinary examination is held once in each academic year, and final examination for such students as have passed the fourth ordinary examination. In the College of Medicine, the final examination is held for those students who have passed the annual examination for four years in medicine and for three years in pharmacy. In all other colleges, the course of study extends over three years for each subject. The period of scientific investigations by students in the University Hall is fixed at five years, and in the case of students of medicine, engineering, science, and agriculture, the first two years must be devoted to study in the colleges to which they respectively belong.

Among the various regulations either established or revised during the present year may be mentioned regulations relating to the suspension of study, and to the tuition fees and expenses to be paid for the use of materials, and the provisions relating to aid in regulations for loan scholarships. In the College of Law, examination rules were revised, whereby Public International Law was added to the subjects for the second examination and Financial Administration to the fourth examination in Politics. It was also prescribed for the benefit of those who had failed in the previous examination that they should at the next examination be exempted from those subject for which they had earned 70 marks and upwards in the last examination. In the College of Engineering, Applied Dynamics was prescribed under the name of Dynamics and Strength of Materials and of Structure under the name of Applied Dynamics. Applied Dynamics was added to each course of Applied Chemistry, Technology of Explosives, and Mining and Metallurgy. Practice in Civil Engineering and Architecture were limited to the period of the summer vacation. In the College of Literature, Practical Psychology was added to the 2nd year course of Philosophy; Aesthetics and History of Fine Arts hitherto prescribed for each of the 3rd year courses of Japanese Literature, Chinese Literature, English Literature, German Literature, and French Literature were divided into two distinct subjects of study, and Aesthetics only was added to the course of Philosophy. For the benefit of those destined to engage in the secondary education, Political Economy, Public International Law, and Jurisprudence were added to the elective subjects of study. History and Chronology in the first year course of Japanese History were replaced by the Method of Historical Investigation and Chronological Science, Public International Law being added to the elective subjects of study

in the course of History. Annual classification was abolished in all elective courses of study. In the College of Science, Physics was divided into two distinct subjects of study, viz., Theoretical Physics and Practical Physics, and the new courses of study were established accordingly. Revisions were also made into the courses of Mathematics and Astronomy.

As regards the equipments of the University it may be mentioned that annual expansion has been made to its buildings which have thus now almost been completed. Among the buildings completed during the present year may be mentioned the 2nd lecture room in the College of Law; the lecture rooms for Hygiene, Physiology, *Materia Medica*, and Medical Chemistry; zoological rooms, rooms for surgical operation; anatomical rooms, and specimens rooms attached to the lecture room for Pathology; and the laboratories belonging to the rooms for patients both under the surgical and medical treatment in the hospitals connected with the College of Medicine. Among the buildings attached to the College of Agriculture may be mentioned the central lecture hall and the lecture rooms on the right wing of the College as well as museum; waiting rooms for students, stalls for horses and sheep, specimens rooms, etc. Among the buildings which were commenced but not yet completed during the present year are included the lecture rooms for Pathology, rooms for patients under surgical treatment and surgical laboratory in the College of Medicine; and lecture rooms for Naval Architecture and Technology of Arms in the College of Engineering.

A large addition was made during the year to the University Library, the number of volumes either purchased or contributed being 30,650, besides many instruments and apparatuses.

The number of instructors in the colleges was 245, including 104 professors, 51 assistant professors, 72 persons specially appointed and 18 foreigners, showing an increase of 12 professors, 8 assistant professors, and 3 persons specially appointed, as compared with the previous year. Besides the instructors above mentioned, there were 12 supernumerary assistant professors of whom 6 were held responsible for professorial chairs committed to them, besides 35 now studying in foreign countries and one employed by a foreign government. Of the foreign professors before mentioned, 8 belong to Germany, 3 to the United States of America, 2 to Great Britain, and one each to France, Russia, Switzerland, Italy and China.

During the present year, instructors in each college were sent on

tours for the practical guidance of students; twice by the College of Medicine, sixteen times by the College of Engineering, once by the College of Literature, six times by the College of Science, and fourteen times by the College of Agriculture, the total number of tours being 39. They were also sent on tours for scientific investigation; six times by the College of Law, seven times by the College of Medicine, twelve times each by the Colleges of Engineering, Literature and Agriculture and thirteen times by the College of Science, the total number of tours being 62, and the aggregate number of tours being 101.

The number of students in the University Hall was 467 and of students and pupils in the colleges 2,203 and 451, the total being 3,121, showing an increase over the previous year of 37 students in the University Hall and of 134 students and 70 pupils in the colleges, the total increase being 241.

Among the students and pupils, there were one foreigner in the University Hall and 14 in the colleges. The one in the University Hall is a native of the United States of America; of the foreign students in the College of Law, 4 are Chinese and 2 Coreans. Of those in the College of Medicine, one is a Corean, one an East Indian, and 2 come from the Philippine Islands, while the four students attending the College of Engineering are Chinese. During the present year, there were 44 students in the University Hall whose term of study had expired. The number of graduates in the colleges was 406, and of pupils who had completed their courses 181, showing an increase of 17 students and a decrease of 7 pupils, as compared with the previous year. Among the graduates, there were two East Indians who had completed the course of Mining and Metallurgy in the College of Engineering.

The number of applicants for admission to the colleges during the year was 635 students and 565 pupils. Of the former 635 and of the latter 296 were enrolled. Among the pupils, there were 8 foreigners, 4 in the College of Law being Chinese and one Corean; one in the College of Medicine being a Corean and 2 coming from the Philippine Islands. It is to be observed that in the case of students the number of applicants and of those enrolled is exactly the same, on account of the graduates of the higher schools having been admitted without examination, while in the case of pupils, a great majority of them came up to be admitted without fitting preparation. The ages of those enrolled were as follows :

	College of Law.	College of Medicine.	College of Engineering.	College of Literature.	College of Science.	College of Agriculture.
	Y. M.	Y. M.	Y. M.	Y. M.	Y. M.	Y. M.
Maximum.	30.2	27.9	28.9	29.9	27.9	25.8
Minimum.	18.6	18.0	18.0	18.9	20.2	20.8
Average.	22.4	23.6	22.7	23.6	22.11	22.8

The following table shows the number of instructors, students, pupils and graduates.

*Statistical Table relating to the Imperial University of
Tokyo for 1901-1902.*

	No. of Professors and Assistant professors.					Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Professors.	Assistant- Professors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Professors.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
University Hall .....	..	..	..	..	..	467	..	467*	44	..	44
College of Law	17	3	9	4	33	969	26	995	106	2	108
College of Medicine	23	7	4	1	35	398	124	522	97	133	230
College of Engineering	20	14	23	2	59	421	6	427	98	5	103
College of Literature	12	4	22	7	45	285	17	302	71	3	74
College of Science	18	5	5	..	28	65	3	68	19	1	20
College of Agriculture	14	18	9	4	45	65	275	340	15	37	52
Total	104	51	72	18	245	2,670	451	3,121*	406 44	181	631
1900-1	92	53	69	18	222	2,499	381	2,880*	389 17	188	594
1899	86	44	72	17	219	2,353	343	2,696*	419 17	139	575
1898	84	45	58	18	205	2,185	178	2,463*	349 18	110	477
1897	82	38	47	15	182	1,927	281	2,208*	280 14	86	380

* Students whose term of study in the University Hall had expired.

Note :— The students in the University Hall who are pursuing post-graduate courses in the colleges are included under the head of "University Hall."

Those who have completed the elective courses in the colleges and those who have completed the course of lectures on "State Medicine" are included among the pupils who have graduated. But those who have completed the post-graduate course in each college are not included.

Table showing, for 1901-1902, the Number of Students, Pupils, and Graduates classified according to the Subjects of Study.

Subjects of Study.	No. of Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
University Hall.						
Law	166	..	166	2	..	2
Medicine	31	..	31	4	..	4
Engineering	107	..	107	12	..	12
Literature	97	..	97	21	..	21
Science	49	..	49	2	..	2
Agriculture	17	..	17	3	..	3
Total	467	..	467	44	..	44
College of Law.						
Law	576	..	576	68	..	68
Politics	393	..	393	38	..	38
Elective Course { Law .....	..	8	8	..	..	..
Elective Course { Politics .....	..	18	18	..	2	2
Total	969	26	995	106	2	108
College of Medicine.						
Medicine	393	..	393	96	..	96
Pharmacy	2	..	2	1	..	1
Post-graduate Course { Medicine	3	..	3	..	..	..
Elective Course { Medicine .....	..	90	90	..	81	81
Elective Course { Pharmacy .....	..	34	34	..	10	10
State Medicine .....	..	..	..	..	42	42
Total	398	124	522	97	133	230

Table showing, for 1901-1902, the Number of Students, Pupils, and Graduates classified according to the Subjects of Study—continued.

Subjects of Study.	No. of Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
College of Science.						
Mathematics	8	..	8	4	..	4
Astronomy and Physics	31	..	31	6	..	6
Chemistry	6	..	6	3	..	3
Zoology and Botany	11	..	11	4	..	4
Geology	9	..	9	2	..	2
Chemistry.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Elective Course { Zoology and Botany .....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Geology.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Anthropology .....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total.....	65	3	68	19	1	20
College of Agriculture.						
Agriculture	18	..	18	5	..	5
Agricultural Chemistry.....	13	..	13	4	..	4
Forestry	30	..	30	5	..	5
Veterinary Science.....	4	..	4	1	..	1
Elective Course { Agriculture .....	..	8	8	..	1	1
Agricultural Chemistry .....	..	1	1	..	1	1
Forestry.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Technical Course { Agriculture .....	..	85	85	..	12	12
Forestry .....	..	113	113	..	13	13
Veterinary Science.....	..	67	67	..	4	4
Junior Course. { Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Forestry.....	..	..	..	..	3	3
Total.....	65	275	340	15	36	51
Grand Total.....	2,670	451	3,121	450	180	630

The number of students who left before graduation during the year was 116 and of pupils 55, while 21 of the former and 2 of the latter died. The following table gives the reasons for their dismissal. Those who changed their departments of study among the several colleges are not included in this table.

Reasons.	College of Law.	College of Medicine.	College of Engineering.	College of Literature.	College of Science.	College of Agriculture.	Total.
Sickness	3	1	1	1	1	..	7
Family concerns or Personal conveniences	23	1	7	7	4	1	43
Studying abroad	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Non-payment of tuition fees	4	..	1	..	..	..	5
Unbecoming conducts .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	31	2	9	9	5	1	57
No. of those who left per cent. of students in each college	3.20	.50	2.14	3.16	7.69	1.54	2.59

The following table shows the careers of the college graduates at the end of the present year. In case more than one profession is taken at the same time, the principal one only is given.

Classification.	College of Law.	College of Medicine.	College of Engineering.	College of Literature.	College of Science.	College of Agriculture.	Total.
Appointed administrative officials	16	..	..	1	..	..	18
Appointed judicial officials.	25	..	..	..	..	..	25
Engaged in the Army or Navy	1	6	..	..	..	..	8
Appointed School officials	2	6	9	28	5	4	54
Technologists in gov. offices .....	..	..	27	..	1	3	41
Physicians in hospitals .....	..	65	..	..	..	..	65
Engaged in the profession of law	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Engaged as technologists in companies, etc .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Engaged in banking or other mercantile companies	18	..	..	..	..	..	18
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Admitted to University Hall	25	15	5	12	13	6	76
" " post-graduate course .....	..	..	..	8	..	..	8
" " different colleges .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Studying abroad .....	..	1	3	1	..	..	5
Joined the Army as one-year-volunteers or otherwise	2	..	4	1	..	..	7
Still disengaged	12	4	6	17	..	..	39
Total	106	97	98	71	19	15	406

As regards the diseases contracted by students or pupils and treated by physicians belonging to the office of dormitory superintendents, it may be mentioned that the cases were most numerous before the annual examinations; the diseases to which students or pupils are most liable being nervous debility, or insomnia. Especially during the last spring season when a very irregular temperature had prevailed, the inflammation of trachea, influenza or other troubles affecting the trachea were most common. Generally speaking, there were no serious cases that occurred among students, and their physique seem to have much improved if compared with the past few years. This is probably due to the precautions they have recently used to take, in order to insure their own health.

At the end of the present year, the University Library contained 317,935 volumes, of which 190,877 were Japanese and Chinese works and 127,058 European, showing an increase over the previous year of 23,163 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works and of 6,037 volumes of European works, the total increase being 29,200 volumes. There was also a collection belonging to the College of Agriculture, consisting of 27,212 volumes of which 15,515 were Japanese and Chinese works and 11,697 European, showing an increase over the previous year of 411 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works and of 1,039 volumes of European works, the total increase being 1,450 volumes. The number of days on which the Library was open during the present year was 300, including 230 week-days, Sundays, and 70 days during the summer vacation. The number of visitors was 28,669 and of books used by them 161,498; the daily average of the former being about 120, and of the latter about 675 volumes; while the daily average of visitors on Sundays and during the summer vacation was about 15 and of books used by them about 90 volumes. The number of persons in receipt of special tickets for admission included 135 graduates of the colleges, 2 of elective students and 123 persons to whom the said tickets were granted on the consideration of special connections existing between them and the University. During the present year, the compilation of the catalogue of Japanese and Chinese works added to the Library since the year 1,888 was commenced, and the catalogue of the names of authors of the new additional volumes of European works was already completed.

The buildings of the University Library including its office have now become inadequate for the increasing number of volumes which

are added to its collection year after year, so that a temporary provision was made to meet the necessity of the time.

The number of out-patients treated in the Hospitals attached to the College of Medicine during the year was 144,969, of whom 32,835 were new patients, and 112,134 for second treatment, showing a decrease of 1,493 in the number of new patients and of 22,386 for second treatment, the total decrease being 23,879. The actual number of in-patients was 3,831, while the nominal number was 135,966, showing an increase of 518 for the former and a decrease of 5,949 for the latter, as compared with the previous year. Further details are as follows:

Out-patients.

	Medicine.	Surgery.	Ophthalmology.	Obstetrics & Gynecology.	Children's Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Ear, Nose & Throat Diseases.	Total.
New Patients	15,707	4,721	4,325	2,091	1,538	2,304	2,149	32,835
Patients for Second Treatment {	10,134	17,195	37,749	12,754	2,722	12,561	19,019	112,134
Total	25,841	21,916	42,074	14,845	4,260	14,865	21,168	144,969

In-patients.

		Medicine.	Surgery.	Ophthalmology.	Obstetrics & Gynecology.	Children's Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Ear, Nose & Throat Diseases.	Total.
1st class	Actual Number	17	13	4	11	27	..	..	72
	Nominal Number ..	335	220	39	633	549	..	..	1,776
2nd class	Actual Number	98	116	21	73	98	5	27	438
	Nominal Number ..	4,419	2,645	641	1,880	1,957	306	227	12,175
3rd class	Actual Number	372	521	168	107	92	108	136	1,504
	Nominal Number ..	12,239	12,239	5,430	3,032	1,636	3,542	2,540	41,013
Gratis	Actual Number	736	736	99	288	130	64	51	1,817
	Nominal Number ..	35,481	35,481	5,453	9,481	4,973	3,593	2,142	81,032
Total	Actual Number	1,223	1,223	292	479	347	177	214	3,831
	Nominal Number ..	52,474	52,474	11,563	15,026	9,115	7,441	5,009	135,966

During the present year, there were among the in-patients 2 foreigners, male and female. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 95, of whom 54 were first cases and 41 second or more. The number of subjects dissected in the lecture rooms for anatomy, pathology, medical jurisprudence, and psychiatry and in the hospitals was 496, of which 328 were males and 167 females, besides one whose sex was unknown, showing a decrease of 52, as compared with the previous year.

As regards the Astronomical Observatory connected with the College of Science, it may be mentioned that besides the pure work of astronomical observations, the determination of the chronometer correction has been prosecuted, and the investigation of the method of computation of the tide hours carried on as in the previous year. Among the instruments used for astronomical observations may be mentioned meridian instrument, meridian circle, apparatuses for photographing the solar and celestial orbs, equatorial, theodolite, etc. The almanac for 1902 having been completed in the previous year, the full one was sent to the Jinbusho (office for controlling affairs relating to the Imperial Ancestral Temple) in April, to be adopted as the original copy of the almanac for the year. The completion of the above almanac was soon followed by a new computation for 1903 which is to be finished by the end of the year.

Notices of meridian time were also sent to the Departments of War and Communications, and the Central Meteorological Observatory, as in the previous year.

The number of visitors to the Botanical Garden belonging to the College of Science was 69,721, of whom 57,849 were bearers of special tickets and 11,872 were otherwise, showing an increase of 14,401 for the former and 1,041 for the latter, the total increase being 15,448; while the daily average was about 191, showing, if compared with the previous year, an increase of about 42, including 285 foreigners and 87 bearers of special tickets. Contracts for exchanges of seeds have been made with 111 botanical gardens in foreign countries, also showing an increase of 27, as compared with the previous year. During the year, 457 stumps of live plants, 614 bags of seeds and 400 stocks for grafting were received either by contribution or purchase, or by exchange. Among those sent out of the garden either for sale or exchange may be mentioned 2,810 stumps of live plants, a basket full of similar specimens, 40 shoots of plants, and 2,716 bags of seeds, together with

various sorts of flowers, leaves, fruits, roots, greens, bamboos, branches, leaves and sheaths of bamboos, etc. There are many rare specimens among those received from foreign countries.

With regard to the Marine Laboratory connected with the College of Science it may be mentioned that during the present year, or in spring, summer and winter, six professors, two assistant professors and three students went down there for the purpose of zoological and botanical investigations. They also made frequent visits at other times. There were also ten instructors and five pupils belonging to other schools as well as one government technologist and three foreigners, all of them engaging themselves in scientific investigations. A meeting of the Marine Laboratory Association for the study of zoology was also opened as usual for three weeks from the 1st of August. There were more than twenty applicants for admission, including instructors in normal schools and middle schools. But only fourteen were admitted to attend the practical course of instruction necessary for secondary education.

In the Historiographic Committee of the University, various historical materials have been collected since the previous year, it being determined that the same should be published together with ancient records. During the present year, the 2nd volume of the 6th series and the 1st and 2nd volumes of the 12th series of the historical materials were published, together with the 1st and 2nd volumes of the ancient records. The materials already collected from various localities were copied in order to provide duplicates. New researches were made into the historical materials in possession of the nobility in the city of Tōkyō and copies were also taken of the ancient records belonging to the Imperial possessions preserved in the Shōsōin (a temple at Nara). Further investigations were made of the materials kept in Buddhist temples in Kyōto and Kōyasan and such *Ken* as Chiba, Hyogo, etc.

The Imperial University of Kyōto : — The University consists of the University Hall and the Colleges of Law, Medicine, and Science and Engineering. The College of Law includes the two courses of Law and Politics, with 20 professorial chairs. The College of Medicine includes one course of Medicine with 14 professorial chairs. The College of Science and Engineering includes eight courses of Mathematics, Physics, Pure Chemistry, Chemical Technology, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mining and Metallurgy, with

26 professorial chairs. No elective course is established in the University. However, those not qualified for admission as regular students, but desirous of attending the lectures or experiments on one or more subjects prescribed in the college courses may be admitted. In the College of Medicine, special students are admitted. A hospital is also connected with the college. The University possesses a library for the use of instructors and students.

Terms of attendance are prescribed as follows: in the College of Law, the shortest term is fixed at four academic years, the course for any one subject never extending over more than eight academic years. The shortest term of attendance in the College of Medicine is fixed at four academic years, likewise never extending over eight academic years. In the College of Science and Engineering, the shortest term is fixed at three academic years, never extending over six academic years, while the shortest term at the University Hall is fixed at one year.

The professorial chairs inaugurated during the year include those of Civil Law, Political Economy, and Laws of England, France and Germany in the College of Law, those of Gynecology, Obstetrics and Ophthalmology in the College of Medicine, and that of Strength of Materials in the College of Science and Engineering. As regards the practical courses, those of Private Laws and Political Economy were opened for the benefit of students.

During the present year, Hydraulic Machinery hitherto prescribed for the second year course of Electrical Engineering was superseded by Electrical Chemistry, and in regard to the College of Medicine, Science of Prescriptions was added next to Materia Medica, and Practice on the Manikin next to the course of Obstetrics. Regulations for the management of books for the use of each college, hints for the sanitary management, etc. were established. Revisions were also introduced into the general regulations for colleges and regulations for the colleges of law and medicine. Supplementary course for midwifery was also instituted in the hospitals belonging to the College of Medicine.

As regards the equipments of the University, it may be mentioned that the lecture rooms in the College of Law are now in the course of construction, and those of Anatomy, Hygiene, Physiology were partly completed, while those of Gynecology and Ophthalmology as well as the store-house belonging to the College of Medicine were all completed.

The number of instructors in the colleges included 43 professors, 20 assistant professors and 18 persons specially appointed, besides one foreigner, the total number being 82, showing an increase over the previous year of 10 professors, 2 assistant professors and one person specially appointed, the total increase being 13. This remarkable increase in the number of instructors is due to the professorial chairs hitherto occupied by some of them as additional duties, or by several of them conjointly having been committed to proper instructors on their return from foreign countries, and also to some chairs having been added to those previously instituted. Besides there were 14 assistant professors now studying abroad. During the present year, instructors in each college were sent on tours either for scientific investigation or for the practical guidance of students; once by the College of Law; thrice by the College of Medicine; and 22 times by the College of Science and Engineering, the total number of tours being 26.

At the end of the present year, there were 30 students in the University Hall and 430 students and 31 pupils in the colleges, showing an increase of 12 students in the University Hall and of 120 in the colleges, while the number of pupils decreased by one, as compared with the previous year. The number of graduates was 39 turned out by the College of Science and Engineering only, besides a pupils whose term of attendance at lecture in the same college had expired. The average age of students was 26 years and 2 months in the College of Law, while in the Colleges of Medicine and of Science and Engineering it was 24 and 23 years respectively. The number of applicants for admission to the colleges was 169 students and 22 pupils. Of the former 167 and of the latter 19 were enrolled. Most of the students were those who graduated in higher schools; very few of them if any coming from the Imperial University of Tōkyō. As to the pupils, great majority were graduates of the medical departments of the higher schools.

The following table shows the number of instructors, students, pupils and graduates.

*Statistical Table relating to the Imperial University
of Kyoto for 1901-1902.*

	No. of Professors and Instructors.					Students and Pupils			Graduates.		
	Professors.	Assistant Professors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Professors.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
University Hall .....	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30	..	..	..
College of Law	10	2	4	..	16	157	15	172	..	..	..
College of Medicine	12	4	2	..	18	71	9	80	..	..	..
College of Science and Engineering	21	14	12	1	48	202	7	209	39	1	40
Total	43	20	18	1	82	460	31	491	39	1	40
1900-1	33	18	17	1	69	328	32	360	39	..	39
1899	23	13	11	1	48	204	13	217	..	..	..
1898	9	10	5	1	25	94	3	97	..	..	..
1817	3	3	3	..	9	47	..	47	..	..	..

*Table showing, for 1901-1902, the Number of Students and Pupils
classified according to the Subjects of Study.*

		No. of Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
		Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
University Hall	Law	5	..	5	..	..	..
	Medicine	4	..	4	..	..	..
	Science and Engineering	21	..	21	..	..	..
	Total	30	..	30	..	..	..
College of Law.	Law	106	..	106	..	..	..
	Politics	51	..	51	..	..	..
	Elective Students {	..	9	9	..	..	..
		..	6	6	..	..	..
	Total	157	15	172	..	..	..
College of Medicine.	Medicine	71	..	71	..	..	..
	Special Students {	..	9	9	..	..	..
	Total	71	9	80	..	..	..
College of Science and Engineering.	Mathematics	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Physics	4	..	4	..	..	..
	Pure Chemistry	2	..	2	3	..	3
	Chemical Technology	15	..	15	..	..	..
	Civil Engineering	76	..	76	17	..	17
	Mechanical Engineering	59	..	59	11	..	11
	Electrical Engineering	35	..	35	6	..	6
	Mining and Metallurgy	1	..	10	2	..	2
	Elective Students {	..	1	1	..	..	..
		..	1	1	..	..	..
		..	4	4	..	..	..
		..	1	1	..	1	1
	Total	202	7	209	39	1	40
Grand Total		460	31	491	39	1	40

The number of those who left before graduation during the present year included one student and 3 pupils in the College of Law, 14 special students in the College of Medicine, and 5 students and 2 special students in the College of Science and Engineering, the total being 25; while one in the College of Science and Engineering died.

As regards the careers of those who had graduated in the College of Science and Engineering, 4 were appointed directors or instructors in public schools, 8 technologists in government offices, 9 technologists in companies, 10 were admitted to the University Hall, while of the remaining 8 no exact information has yet been received.

The University Library contained, at the end of the present year, 74,837 volumes of which 48,807 were Japanese and Chinese works and 26,080 European, showing an increase over the previous year of 5,647 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works and of 7,613 volumes of European works. The number of days on which the Library was open during the present year was 342, consisting of 293 week-days, besides 49 days including Sundays and other holidays. The number of visitors was 11,163, the daily average being about 33 on week-days and about 27 on Sundays and other holidays. If a distinction be made of the number of visitors, it will be seen that 19,073 consist of the instructors and students of the University, while the bearers of special tickets for admission were 190 in number.

As regards the Hospitals attached to the College of Medicine, it may be mentioned that the number of out-patients treated during the year was 39,329, of whom 12,415 were new patients and 26,914 for second treatment, showing an increase of 1,864 for the former and of 15,941 for the latter, the total increase being 17,805. The actual number of in-patients was 1,213, while the nominal number was 41,322, showing an increase of 277 for the former and of 20,412 for the latter, as compared with the previous year. Further details are as follows:

Out-patients.

Classification.	Patients at their own expense.	Patients gratis.	Total
New patients.	9,224	3,191	12,415
Patients for second treatment.	19,164	7,750	26,914
Total.	28,383	10,941	39,329

In-patients.

Classification.	Patients at their own expense.	Patients gratis.	Total.
Actual Number	616	597	1,213
Nominal number	13,597	27,825	41,322

The number of subjects submitted either to local or general dissection was 136, of which 88 were males and 48 females, showing an increase of 70, as compared with the previous year.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The number of special schools included 8 government, 4 public and 45 private establishments, showing an increase of 5 government and 4 private establishments, as compared with the previous year. By the government establishments are meant the special schools of medicine of Chiba, Sendai, Okayama, Kanazawa and Nagasaki, the Tōkyō Foreign Language School, the Tōkyō Fine Arts School, and the Tōkyō Academy of Music. The special schools of medicine above mentioned had previously been organised as medical departments of the higher schools. The Special School of Medicine of Chiba had hitherto belonged to the 1st Higher School; that of Sendai to the 2nd Higher School; and so on, so that the schools changed only in names. Those of Chiba, Okayama and Nagasaki had already been established apart from the main schools, and those of Sendai and Kanazawa, though they are established within the sites of the main schools, and even some of the buildings are used in common, still class rooms and such other buildings as are appropriated for the purpose of instruction have remained entirely independent from the main schools, and the separation was already effected in reality, so that there is scarcely anything to be mentioned in connection with the new organization of the said schools.

Special Schools of Medicine : — Each school is provided with two courses of study including medicine and pharmacy except one at Okayama in which the course of pharmacy is not established. The course of study extends over four years in medicine and three years in pharmacy.

As regards chief regulations which were established or revised during the present year, it may be stated that besides the former regulations for the medical departments which have now been made to apply to the schools just remodelled, the courses of study were revised and regular and subsidiary branches of study prescribed, especially a new subject of ethics was instituted, the number of hours for instruction in German being increased at the same time. In regard to the Special School of Medicine of Chiba, regulations for pupils under special treatment as well as those for supervision of pupils were prescribed. In the Special School of Medicine of Sendai library regulations and in that of Kanazawa regulations for promotion by examinations and those for final examination were revised.

The school equipments were complete almost in every respect. However in Sendai and Kanazawa, the school sites and buildings had hitherto been adjoining to those of the main schools or some parts of them had been used in common, so that new school offices or waiting rooms for the use of pupils should necessarily be provided.

The number of instructors was 99, including 52 professors, 15 assistant professors, and 32 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed. The number of pupils was 2,028, of whom 1,889 belonged to the courses of medicine and 139 to pharmacy. The number of graduates was 307 in medicine and 37 in pharmacy, the total number being 341. The above figures show, if compared with those obtained for medical departments in the previous year, a decrease of 2 assistant professors, while the number of persons specially appointed or temporarily employed increased by 2, of pupils by 84 and of graduates by 17. As to the careers of those who had graduated in the course of medicine during the past year, 28 were appointed military or naval surgeons, 55 physicians in hospitals, 11 have entered government or other public services, 58 have engaged in professional work as medical practitioners, 17 were admitted to the post-graduate course, 57 have joined the army as one-year-volunteers or as privates, 78 are still undecided as to the occupation they intend to follow, and 3 died. As regards to those who had graduated in the course of pharmacy, 2 were appointed pharmacutists in army, 2 hospital officials, 8 have entered government or other public services, 7 have engaged in professional business as pharmaceutical practitioners, one

was admitted to the post-graduate course, 2 have joined the army as one-year-volunteers, and 13 are still unsettled as to professions they intend to follow. The number of applicants for admission was 1,184, of whom 571 were enrolled. The number of those who left before graduation was 106, most of whom left in consequence of domestic concerns. Those who were ordered to leave on account of non-payment of tuition fees or of non-proficiency were 48 in number, while 7 were expelled for unbecoming conduct, and 14 died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to Special Schools of Medicine
for 1901-1902.*

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Professors.	Assistant Professors.	Shokubaku or Yatōi.	Total.	Course of Medicine.	Course of Pharmacy.	Total.	Course of Medicine.	Course of Pharmacy.	Total.
Chiba Special School of Medicine	9	4	6	19	446	33	479	101	11	112
Sendai Special School of Medicine	10	4	7	20	287	26	313	36	6	42
Okayama Special School of Medicine	11	—	6	17	404	—	404	70	..	70
Kanazawa Special School of Medicine	13	4	11	28	337	27	364	28	3	31
Nagasaki Special School of Medicine	9	4	2	15	415	53	468	72	14	86
Total	52	15	32	99	1,889	139	1,028	307	34	341
1900-1901	52	17	30	99	1,805	139	1,944	290	34	324
1899	55	21	30	106	1,681	125	1,806	224	30	254
1898	56	22	18	96	1,502	109	1,611	273	19	292

Tōkyō Foreign Language School : — This institution is designed to give instruction in the following eight languages, viz., English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, and Korean. The course of instruction extends over three years. Besides the regular course, a

subsidiary course is established for giving instruction in political economy, international law, and the science of education. Regular pupils of the 3rd year class are allowed to study one or two of the above subjects at their option. A special course of two years for each of the above languages is also provided for the purpose of speedy accomplishment.

It was determined that middle school graduates should be admitted without examination, as far as the number of the candidates not exceed that previously fixed, the object being to turn out such graduates as are well versed in foreign languages and sufficiently qualified for practical pursuits. For the benefit of those intending to study further, a post-graduate course and an elective course were also established. Philology and foreign languages were included in the subsidiary course, in order to make them acquainted with two languages at least. These were chief revisions introduced and carried out from and after the present year.

The school equipments are very limited at present, but as an additional buildings are now in the course of designing, an ampler accommodation will soon be secured.

The number of instructors was 12 and of assistant instructors 8, besides 14 persons specially appointed and 11 foreigners, the total being 45. The number of pupils was 642, of whom 321 belonged to the principal, 19 to the post-graduate, 25 to the elective, and 277 to the special course. The number of graduates was 55 in the principal course and 38 in the special course, the total being 93. A comparison with the previous year shows that the number of instructors increased by 3, of assistant instructors by 2 and of persons specially appointed by one, while the number of foreign instructors decreased by 2, the number of pupils and graduates showing an increase of 200 and 23 respectively. The number of foreign instructors included one each of English, French, German, Spanish, American, and Russian, and 2 each of Chinese and Korean. As regards the careers of graduates of the principal course for the present year, 6 were appointed government officials, 11 engaged either in banking or other companies, 13 as instructors in schools, one went abroad for study, 3 joined the army as one-year-volunteers, 7 engaged in practical pursuits, and 14 are still undecided as to occupation they intend to follow. During the present year, the number of applicants for admission to the principal course was 313, of whom 208 were enrolled, and to the special course 437, of whom 278 were enrolled. The number of those who left before graduation was 36 in the principal and 189 in the special course. In the principal course the reasons assigned for

leaving are chiefly family concerns, while official duties are regarded as the most prevalent causes with those attending the special course. Many pupils were also struck off the school register on account of non-payment of tuition fees, the number being 16 in the principal and 62 in the special course.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo Foreign
Language School for 1901-1902.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.
	Professors.	Assistant Professors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		
Regular Course.							
English						57	11
French						54	9
German						55	5
Russian						61	10
Italian						14	..
Spanish						23	5
Chinese						40	11
Corean						17	4
Total	12	8	14	11	45	321	55
Post-graduate Course						19	..
Elective Course						25	..
Special Course						277	..
Grand Total	12	8	14	11	45	642	93
1900-1	9	6	13	13	41	432	70
1899	9	..	12	12	33	473	37
1898	6	3	4	8	21	366	..
1897	4	2	3	7	16	284	..

Tōkyō Fine Arts School : — This institution is provided with five courses of study including Painting, Designing, Sculpture, Architecture (omitted for the present), and Industrial Fine Arts. Each course of study extends over four years, a preparatory course of one year being imposed on every pupil. For the benefit of those who may desire to continue their studies after graduation, a post-graduate course extending over not more than three years was established, and for those instructors of drawing engaged in schools belonging to the class of *Fu* or *Ken* establishments or in public or private middle schools, or higher schools for females, or technical schools, who may desire to supplement their studies in special arts of drawing, a training course of drawing extending over not less than one year and not more than two years was established, besides an elective course for those desiring to study one or more special branches of the fine arts. During the present year, some revisions were introduced into the regulations. But these only relate to the abolition of the following sectional subjects hitherto established in the course of sculpture, namely; engraving on wood, modelling, engraving on stone, and engraving on ivory or horn; for the representation of forms is given by modelling and the forms thus obtained may conveniently be transferred to such substances as above mentioned. Regulations relating to provisional admission revised during the previous year were carried out into operation from the present with good results.

As regards school buildings it may be stated that only a part was re-erected and all other part are of old construction. The method of instruction was however annually improved. Besides re-establishing the class rooms for engraving on stone and engraving on ivory and horn, which had been wanting for a long time, an opportunity was given for practical instruction in anatomy. The charcoal drawing was also imposed on those desiring to be qualified as instructors of drawing, in order to make them skilful in the art of delineation.

The number of instructors was 44, of whom 15 were professors, 13 assistant professors and 13 specially appointed, or temporarily employed. The number of pupils included 70 in the course of painting, 3 in designing, 14 in sculpture, and 9 in industrial fine arts; besides 45 in the preparatory, 135 in the elective, 33 in the post-graduate course, and 4 in the training course of drawing, the total being 313. The number of graduates included 27 in the principal course, 24 in the elective course and one in the training course of drawing, the total being 52. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of

4 professors and a decrease of 2 assistant professors and 7 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed. The number of pupils shows an increase of 19, while that of graduates decreased by one. There is one foreign pupil in the elective course studying European drawing. There are also 30 pupils who have completed the preparatory course and 6 who have passed through the post-graduate course. Of the former 24 have passed on to the course of painting, one to designing, 2 to sculpture, and 3 to industrial fine arts. With regard to the careers of the graduates of the principal course, 11 were appointed instructors, 9 have settled in business for themselves, one has entered the military service, one went abroad for study, and 5 were admitted to the post-graduate course. The number of applicants for admission was 130, of whom 115 were enrolled. Of 46 pupils who left before graduation, 15 were either dismissed or their names were struck out of the school register. The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo Fine Arts School for 1901-1902.

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.
	Professors.	Assistant Professors.	Shokutaku or Yatoi.	Total.		
Painting { Japanese Drawing Section	15	13	13	41	46	13
{ European " "					24	5
Total					70	18
Designs					3	1
Sculpture					14	4
Industrial { Graving on Metals					5	3
{ Casting .....					..	1
{ Lacquer work					4	..
Total					9	4
Preparatory Course					45	..
Elective Course	15	13	13	41	135	24
Post-graduate Course					33	..
Training Course					4	1
Grand Total	15	13	13	41	313	52
1900-1	11	15	20	46	294	53
1899	16	13	17	46	309	43
1898	18	11	21	50	285	29
1897	12	17	20	49	286	45

Tōkyō Academy of Music:— The academic course is divided into preparatory, main, post-graduate, normal, and elective courses. The main course is subdivided into three sections of vocal music, instrumental music, and musical composition. The normal course is also divided into two sections A. and B., the former being designed to offer the instructors in normal schools, middle schools, and higher schools for females, and the latter to give the teachers in elementary schools, such branches of study as are appropriate to instruction in music. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the main, two years in the post-graduate, three years in the normal course A., and one year in the normal course B., while the elective course has no definite term.

Among the revisions introduced into the regulations during the present year may be mentioned only those relating to the course of study of the normal course A. and the admission of pupils at government expense. On the 4th June of the present year, when the academy was honored by the visit of Her Majesty the Empress, a concert was performed by instructors and pupils in the presence of Her Majesty. In order to show the collection of songs published during the previous year under the title of "middle school singing," a special concert was held. To show the attainments of pupils and at the same time to encourage music, concerts were held in spring and autumn, as in the previous year. Further in order to show the parents or sureties of elective pupils attending the branch department of the Academy the actual state of instruction in music, three exhibitions were given during the present year.

The number of instructors included 6 professors, 5 assistant professors, 26 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed and 5 foreigners (including 2 German, and one each of American, Russian and French), the total being 42. The number of pupils included 2 in the old main course, 26 in the main, 30 in the preparatory, 17 in the post-graduate course, 49 in the normal course A., 17 in the normal course B., and 190 in the elective course (including 2 Americans and one German), the total number being 331. The number of graduates was 11 in the old main course, 8 in the elective course and 10 in the normal course B., the total being 29. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one professor and one foreign instructor, while those specially appointed or temporarily employed decreased by one. The number of pupils and graduates also increased by 89 and 14 respectively. The number of

those who completed the preparatory course was 15, of whom 14 passed on to the main course, while one left. As regards the careers of those who graduated in the main course during the present year, 2 were appointed instructors in normal schools, one was engaged in teaching service, 5 admitted to the post-graduate course and one to the elective course of this institution, while 2 were still undecided as to their occupation. The number of applicants for admission was 415, of whom 249 were enrolled. The number of those who left before graduation either on account of sickness or of family concerns was 122, and of those whose names were struck out of the school register 8.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Tōkyō Academy of Music for 1901-1902.

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.
	Professors.	Assistant Professors.	Shokutaku or Yatol.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		
Normal Course. { under old regulations....						2	7
Special Course. {						2	4
Total.....						2	11
Main Course { Vocal Music Section						9	..
{ Instrumental Music Section						16	..
{ Musical Composition Section						1	..
Total.....	6	5	26	5	42	26	..
Preparatory Course						30	..
Normal Course { Class A						49	..
{ Class B						17	10
Total.....						66	10
Elective Course						190	8
Post-graduate Course.....						17	..
Grand Total	6	5	26	5	42	331	29
1900-1	5	5	27	4	41	242	15
1899	5	4	26	3	38	215	14
1898	5	5	21	1	31	169	13
1897	5	4	12	..	21	71	22

Among the special schools both public and private, there were 15 either of medicine or pharmacy, 15 of politics, law, or political economy, 6 of literature, 2 of science and 11 of other subjects of study, the total being 49. The number of instructors was 974, of pupils 14,574 and of graduates 1,971. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 4 schools, 159 instructors, 2,142 pupils, and 74 graduates. The medical schools established by the *Fu* of Kyōto and Ōsaka and the *Ken* of Aichi, and the pharmaceutical school established by the city of Toyama belong to the public establishments. They are well equipped and the attainments of the pupils worthy of commendation. Even some of the private schools are firmly established, equipped with competent instructors, and show laudable results.

The following table shows the number of special schools both public and private, and of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Special Schools for 1901-1902.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Medicine and Pharmacy	4	10	14	8	115	195	1,447	1,904	3,351	213	496	706
Politics, Law and Political Economy .....	..	12	12	..	365	365	..	6,899	6,899	..	856	856
Literatur.....	..	7	7	..	121	121	..	1,066	1,066	..	190	190
Science .....	..	2	2	..	25	25	..	567	567	..	38	38
Others .....	..	10	10	..	80	80	..	548	548	..	106	106
Total	4	41	45	80	700	780	1,447	10,984	12,431	210	1,686	1,896
1900-1	4	38	42	93	669	762	1,410	10,217	11,627	165	1,694	1,859
1899	6	35	41	94	493	587	1,566	9,576	11,142	140	1,511	1,657
1898	4	40	44	67	508	575	1,385	8,460	9,845	161	1,410	1,574
1897	3	41	44	60	558	618	1,294	7,447	8,741	137	1,385	1,522

x Foreigners.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The number of technical schools included 6 government, 365 public and 27 private establishments, besides three institutes established by the government for training technical teachers.

By the six government establishments are meant the Sapporo Agricultural School, the Higher Commercial School, the Tōkyō Higher Technical School, the Ōsaka Higher Technical School, the Apprentices' School attached to the Tōkyō Higher Technical School, and the Supplementary School for Industry attached to the Institute for the Training of Teachers of Industry. The working character of these schools as well as of three institutes above mentioned may be described as follows :

Sapporo Agricultural School :—The plan of the institution includes the main and preparatory courses, besides those of agriculture, civil engineering, and forestry. The main course is designed to give superior instruction relating to agriculture both theoretical and practical, and plantation, with a course of study extending over four years, and the preparatory course to give instruction in general subjects necessary for admission to the main course, with a course of study extending over two years. The course of agriculture is designed to give secondary education relating to agriculture, and that of civil engineering to give secondary education relating to this subject, while the course of forestry is intended to afford secondary education relating to forestry ; the course of study extending over three years in each. For the benefit of those desiring to pursue practical farming, a course of practical students has been organized.

The standard of attainments necessary for admission to the course of civil engineering and forestry hitherto prescribed to be not lower than that to be attained by the 3rd year pupils of middle schools was now raised to that of graduates of the said school course. The amounts of tuition fees and entrance fees were also increased ; namely from *yen* 15 to *yen* 20 per annum for the main course ; from *yen* 9 to *yen* 12 for the preparatory course ; from *yen* 9 to *yen* 15 for the courses of civil engineering and forestry ; and from *yen* 6 to *yen* 8 for the course of agriculture ; and as to the entrance fees, from *yen* 1 to *yen* 2 for the preparatory course, and for the course of civil engineering, or of forestry. These are the chief revisions introduced into the school regulations during the present year.

As regards the school accommodation, it may be observed that additional buildings have been commenced since April 1899, the expenses to be met by an estimate for five consecutive years. Of these additional buildings, class rooms for agriculture, botany, rural economy, agricultural administration, entomology and sericulture were already completed.

The number of instructors included 10 professors, 12 assistant professors, and 12 persons specially appointed, the total being 34. The number of pupils was 46 in the main, 79 in the preparatory, 86 in the agricultural course, 47 in the course of civil engineering, and 27 in the course of forestry, the total being 285. The number of graduates was 34 in the main course, 10 in the agricultural course and 3 in the engineering course, the total being 47. The above figures show, if compared with the previous year, an increase of 3 persons specially appointed and of 27 pupils and 4 graduates, besides 33 pupils who completed the preparatory course and passed on to the main course. Among the graduates in the main course, 3 have entered the government service as technologists, 9 have engaged in teaching service in agricultural schools, 4 in middle schools and other institutions for general education, one has devoted himself to scientific investigation, 5 have engaged in practical pursuits, one went abroad for study, 7 have entered the military service, 3 are still undecided as to the occupation they intend to follow, and one has settled in miscellaneous trades. Of those who graduated in the course of civil engineering, one has entered the government service as technologist, and 2 were engaged as technologists in companies. Of the graduates of the agricultural course 2 have entered the government service as technologists, 3 have engaged in practical pursuits, 4 have joined the army; and one has settled in miscellaneous business. The number of applicants for admission during the year was 276, of whom 148 were enrolled. The number of those who left before graduation was 39, of whom 6 resigned on account of sickness and the others of family concerns. Of those whose names were struck off the school register, 32 were on account of non-attendance, etc. Of those suspended from study, one was on account of such conduct as has brought the school into disrepute, and 6 of non-payment of tuition fees, while 3 died, one each in the main, preparatory, and agricultural course.

The number of pupils in dormitories at the end of March in the present year was 72, of whom 21 belonged to the main and 51 to the agricultural course. The dormitory affairs are controlled by a committee

organized on the principle of self-government under the care of a dormitory superintendent. As to the health of pupils, precautionary measures are taken, by prescribing such exercises as fencing, wrestling, crickets, etc.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Sapporo Agricultural School for 1901-1902.

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.
	Professors.	Assistant Professors.	Shokulaku.	Total.		
Main Course	10	12	12	34	46	34
Junior Course. { Agriculture					86	10
{ Civil Engineering					47	3
{ Forestry					27	..
Preparatory Course					79	..
Total	10	12	12	34	258	47
1900-1	10	12	9	31	258	43
1899	8	13	8	29	230	40
1898	6	9	10	25	185	34
1897	6	10	3	19	173	41

Higher Commercial School:— The school plan is divided into a main and a preparatory course, extending over three years in the former and one year in the latter. Besides the regular courses above mentioned, a professional department of two years is established to give instruction in such subjects as may be necessary for graduates of the school who may desire to pursue their studies further in any one particular branch bearing on commerce, or for those intending to enter the consular service.

During the present year, a new article was added to the regulations of the professional department, prescribing that the graduates of the said department should be entitled to call themselves "Shōgyōgakushi."

The number of instructors included 14 professors, 5 assistant professors, 27 persons specially appointed and 6 foreigners, the total being 52. The number of pupils was 839, of whom 469 belonged to the main, 303 to the preparatory course and 67 to the professional department, the number of graduates being 81. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 professors, one assistant professor, 173 pupils, and 8 graduates, while those specially appointed and foreigners decreased by 4 and one respectively. Besides, 164 pupils completed the preparatory course and passed on to the main course. Of the graduates of the main course, 14 were appointed directors or instructors in schools, 2 entered the naval service as accountants, 9 have been engaged by banking institutions, 14 by commercial companies, 4 by mercantile firms, 41 were admitted to the professional department, and 5 were still undecided as to their occupation. There were also 13 graduates turned out from the professional department, of whom 3 were appointed directors or instructors in schools, 3 have been engaged by banking institutions, one by a commercial company, 2 entered the government service, one has entered the military service, and 3 were still unemployed. The number of applicants for admission to the main course was 2 and to the preparatory course 1,311, of whom 2 were admitted to the main and 264 to the preparatory course, including one Chinese in the latter course, the actual number of Chinese among the pupils being 5 at present. The number of those who left before graduation was 37, of whom 4 were ordered to leave or had their names struck off the school register either on account of non-payment of tuition fees or of misbehaviors; while others left in consequence of family concerns or of illness. The number of those who died was 5, of whom 3 belonged to the main and 2 to the preparatory course.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Higher Commercial
School for 1901-1902.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	Shokulaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		
Main Course	14	5	27	6	52	649	89
Preparatory Course						303	..
Professional Dept.						67	..
Total	14	5	27	6	52	839	89
1900-1	11	4	31	7	53	666	81
1899	11	5	23	7	46	569	64
1898	12	7	17	6	42	497	69
1897	11	7	19	5	42	452	85

Tōkyō Higher Technical School :— The school plan is divided into six sections, viz., dyeing and weaving, furnace work, applied chemistry, mechanics, electricity, and technical designing. The section of dyeing and weaving is subdivided into two courses of dyeing and weaving, while the section of electricity has two separate courses for electrical mechanics and electrical chemistry. The course of instruction in each section is divided into three courses, each being completed in one school year. There is an apprentices' school in connection with this institution.

As regards the equipments of this institution, the buildings of various workshops were almost completed in every respect, as well as the lecture hall which was also completed during the present year. The greater part of the school buildings was also completed during the year, so as to suit the purpose of the intended extension of the school organization. During the present year, various machines and apparatuses were purchased from foreign countries. Among these may be mentioned the aniline oxidator, gum roller for dyeing, for the section of dyeing; warping, sizing and drying machine for wool, Northrop's

power loom, woollen cloth washing machine, raising machine, wool shaving machine, wool combing machine, pressing roller, steaming machine, hot water strainer, and gass-singeing machine for the section of weaving; carbon resistance, ampere meter, and fan-motor for the section of applied chemistry, and buffalo down draft forge, brown sharp universal milling machine and sever drill press for the section of mechanics. All of these are of modern patterns and very useful for the practical training of pupils. Books and specimens of various descriptions are also increasing from year to year.

The number of instructors included 15 professors, 19 assistant professors, 24 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed and 2 foreigners, the total being 60. The number of pupils was 393, of whom 376 belonged to the main, 13 to the elective and 4 to the post-graduate course, while the number of graduates was 100, of whom 96 belonged to the main and 4 to the elective course. The above figures show an increase of one each in the number of professors and assistant professors, 4 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed and 2 foreigners. One of foreigners is a citizen of the United States of America and engaged as mechanic in the section of mechanics, and the other is a subject of Great Britain and engaged as finisher in the section of dyeing and weaving. The number of pupils and graduates also shows an increase of 32 and 7 respectively, as compared with the previous year. Of these graduates, 28 have entered the government service as technologists, 8 were engaged as instructors, 48 as technologists in private companies, 3 have settled in business on their own account, 4 were admitted to the post-graduate course, and 9 have entered the military service. The number of applicants for admission during the year was 534, of whom 130 were enrolled, besides 10 foreigners, of whom 6 were Chinese and 4 East Indians. The number of foreigners actually attending was 12, of whom one graduated for the first time in the present year. All of the foreign pupils are included in the statistical number above mentioned. Those who left before graduation were 26 in number. Of these 14 left on account of unavoidable causes, 6 of sickness, 5 of non-payment of tuition fees and one of misconduct.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Tōkyō Higher Technical School for 1901-1902.

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	Shokutaku or Yatoi.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		
Dept. of Dyeing and Weaving { Dyeing	15	19	24	2	60	15	8
{ Weaving						30	6
Total						45	14
Furnace Work						11	3
Applied Chemistry						57	12
Mechanics						179	49
Dept. of Electricity { Electrical Mechanics						51	12
{ Electrical Chemistry						17	5
Total						68	17
Industrial Designs						16	1
Elective Course						12	4
Post-graduate Course						4	..
Grand Total	15	19	24	2	60	393	100
1900-1	14	18	20	..	52	361	93
1899	15	17	16	..	48	347	104
1898	13	16	15	..	44	371	50
1897	13	19	14	..	46	283	55

The Apprentices' School connected with the Tōkyō Higher Technical School:— The school plan is divided into two sections, viz., wood work and metal work. The wood work is subdivided into the three courses of carpentry, joinery and wood modelling, and the metal work into the four courses of casting, forging, finishing, and metal-plating (including work in lead). The course of study extends over three years. After completing the prescribed course, all pupils are bound to carry on practical work, under the supervision of the main institution, either in factories or by apprenticeship to practically qualified persons for a period of two years.

During the present year, a sawing machine for metal work and a machine for bending iron leaves were purchased, in order to afford a great advantage in the practical training of pupils.

The number of instructors included 4 assistant instructors and 8 persons temporarily employed, the total being 12. The number of pupils was 45 in the wood work and 89 in the metal work section, the total being 134. The number of those who completed the prescribed course

was 15 in the wood work and 23 in the metal work section, the total being 38. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of one instructor, while the number of pupils and of those who completed the prescribed course increased by 28 and 20 respectively. As regards the careers of those who had completed the prescribed course in the previous year, 10 have been engaged as workmen in government factories, 5 in private companies, 5 have settled in business of their own, and one was admitted to a school. The number of applicants for admission was 110, of whom 72 were enrolled. The number of those who left before graduation was 29, most of whom went on account of domestic concerns.

Osaka Higher Technical School: — The school plan is divided into three departments, viz., mechanical technology, chemical technology, and ship-building; a mechanical course being established in the first; the five course of applied chemistry, dyeing, furnace work, brewing, and metallurgy in the second; and one course for the construction of hulls and the other for engines in the third department; the course of study to extend over three years in each.

As to equipments, the second lecture hall as well as the workshops for metal-plating and wood modelling, and those for can manufacture and technology were completed during the year. Various machines such as planing machine, milling machine, screwing machine, hydraulic pressure reserving machine, pressure pump, hydraulic riveting machine, plate bending machine, machine for testing the strength of materials, calico printing machine, hydro-extractor, silk sustaining machine, ball mill, filter press, sand blast, machine for testing the resisting power of cement, hammer apparatus for cement testing, etc.. All these machines are put to practical application, together with others previously provided and great many articles were manufactured.

The number of instructors included 12 professors, 17 assistant professors, and 10 persons specially appointed, the total being 39. The number of pupils was 265, of whom 107 belonged to the department of mechanical technology, 97 to the department of chemical technology, and 61 to the department of ship-building. The number of graduates was 20 in the department of mechanical technology and 9 in the department of chemical technology, the total being 29. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 professors, one assistant professor, 3 persons specially appointed and of 78 pupils, while the number of graduates decreased by 5. Of these graduates, 13 have

entered the government service as technologists, one the public service in the same capacity, 7 have been engaged by companies as technologists, 3 have joined the army, while 4 are still without employment, besides one of whom no exact information has yet been received. The number of applicants for admission was 198 of whom 118 were enrolled. The number of pupils who left before graduation was 11, of whom 7 went on account of sickness and 4 of family concerns, showing that the number of those who left before graduation decreased by more than a half that in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Osaka Higher Technical School for 1901-1902.

	No. Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.
	Professors.	Assistant Professors.	Shokutaku.	Total.		
Dept. of Mechanical Technology. } Mechanics	12	17	10	39	107	20
Department of Chemical Technology. { Applied Chemistry					40	8
of { Dyeing					14	1
Chemical { Furnace Work					8	..
Technology. { Brewing					22	..
{ Metallurgy					13	..
{ Total					97	9
Naval Architecture. { Construction of Hulls	12	17	10	39	31	..
{ Engines					30	..
{ Total					61	..
Grand Total	12	17	10	39	265	39
1900-1	10	16	7	33	187	34
1899	7	11	7	25	196	..
1898	6	13	2	21	153	..
1897	5	11	2	19	112	..

Institute for the Training of Industrial Teachers.—This institute is established in the Tōkyō Higher Technical School, and placed under the control of the director of the same. It consists of a main and a

shorter course. The former is divided into six sections, viz., metal work, wood work, dyeing and weaving, furnace work, applied chemistry and industrial designing. The shorter course includes six sections, viz., metal work, wood work, dyeing, weaving, porcelain manufacture, and lacquering. The term of study extends over three years in the main and not more than two years in the shorter course. During the present year, machines such as eccentric press, drop hammer were purchased, in order to complete the training in metal work, and at the same time to assist the development of such technical work.

The number of instructors was 23 and of pupils 60 in the main and 10 in the shorter course, the total being 71. The number of graduates was 23 in the main and 6 in the shorter course, the total being 29. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 2 each in the number of instructors and graduates. As regards the careers of the graduates in the main course, one has entered the government service as technologist, 18 were appointed teachers in schools, 2 engaged by private companies as technologists, one has passed on to the post-graduate course, and one has entered the military service. Of those who had completed the shorter course 6 were appointed teachers in schools. The number of applicants for admission during the present year, was 104 for the main and 26 for the shorter course. Of these 27 were enrolled for the main and 7 for the shorter course. Only one pupil in the main course died, while none left during the year.

The supplementary School for Industry connected with the Institute for the Training of Industrial Teachers:—The plan of the school is divided into two courses of wood work and metal work, and instruction is given in the evenings. The course of study extends over two years. The number of weekly hours ranges from six to eight, distributed over every alternate evening for the benefit of the artisan class.

During the present year, a provision was added to the school regulations, prescribing that a special training course of industry should be opened in order to promote the education of artisan class. It was intended that such training course should also be opened in regard to dyeing in the following year.

The number of instructors was 7, and of pupils 31 in the course of wood work and 43 in metal work, the total being 74. The number of those who completed the prescribed course was 11 in wood work and 13 in metal work, the total being 24. This shows an increase of 44 pupils and 8 of those who completed the prescribed course, as compared

with the previous year. Of those who have completed the prescribed course, 10 have engaged as workmen in government factories, 4 in private companies, and 2 in business of their own. The number of applicants for admission was 81, of whom 59 were enrolled. Those who left before graduation were 15 in number, mostly on account of domestic concerns.

Institute for the Training of Agricultural Teachers:—This institute is established in the College of Agriculture of the Imperial University of Tōkyō and placed under the control of the director of the said college.

The number of instructors was 6, of pupils 31 and of those who completed the prescribed course 31, showing a decrease of 3 instructors, while the number of pupils and of those who completed the prescribed course increased each by 3. All of the latter were engaged by supplementary schools for agriculture or agricultural schools. The number of applicants for admission was 191, of whom 31 were enrolled.

The working character of the Apprentices' School attached to the Tōkyō Higher Technical School and of the Supplementary School for Industry connected with the Institute for the Training of Technical Teachers has been described under the headings of the respective main institutions.

Public and Private Technical Schools:—Among these are included the following institutions, viz., industrial schools, agricultural schools (including schools for forestry, sericulture, veterinary science, and aquatic productions), commercial schools, nautical schools, apprentices' schools, and supplementary schools for technical instruction. There are many new institutions established during the year, among which agricultural schools and supplementary schools for agriculture are most numerous. There are many instances where schools belonging to the class B., were re-organized into those of the class A. Schools were almost well equipped and pupils seemed to have made much progress in their studies. In order to draw closer the connection between schools and local pursuits, various steps were taken. In the case of industrial schools, meetings consisting of those engaged in technical pursuits were convened, either to hold conversations for the purpose of encouragement or to consider the questions relating to improvements necessary to be introduced into the local industry. Sometimes members were asked to give their opinions in regard to the practical training of pupils or to the actual tendency of local industry, or to bring with them some specimens of their own manufactures to assist the instruction of pupils. In case of new machines or specimens having been purchased, those engaged in practical pursuits were invited to inspect the

same. Sometimes chemical analysis or experimental dyeing were undertaken by schools in response to their requests. As to agricultural schools, practical farmers were convened in order to hold conversations connected with agricultural improvements; sometimes pupils were made to attend in order to listen to the discourses delivered by old farmers in regard to the practical experiments they had hitherto made in the agricultural operation. As regards injurious insects, as much facilities as possible were afforded for the extirpation of the same, and whatever might be useful in promoting sericulture were made to be widely circulated among those engaged in the culture. Seeds, shoots of plants, or silkworms' eggs which had been proved excellent by practical experiments were distributed among those who were desirous to partake of the same for the purpose of experiments. In the case of commercial schools, persons of repute were selected from among those engaged in practical business, for the purpose of organizing deliberative committees, members of which were required from time to time to give their opinions on questions connected with commercial transactions. Sometimes advanced pupils were sent to local factories, banking and other commercial companies or large mercantile firms to inspect the actual state of transactions. These intimate relations maintained between schools and business communities have proved very beneficial in promoting the interests of them.

Technical education has lately made a remarkable progress. The number of schools and pupils has doubled that obtained five years before, and of those who completed the technical course of study even increased to more than double the number above mentioned. This must be regarded as the results of encouragement given on the part of those concerned and of further efforts made by the public who have already felt the necessity of such education in general.

The number of technical schools for the present year included 21 industrial schools, 79 agricultural schools (of which 49 belonged to the class A., 3 to the class of joint establishments, and 27 to the class B.), 41 commercial schools (of which 30 belonged to the class A., 7 to the class of joint establishments, one to the class A., conjoined to one of much higher standing, 3 to the class B.), 5 nautical schools (all belonging to the class A.), 25 apprentices' schools, and 221 supplementary schools for technical instruction. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 industrial schools, 23 agricultural schools, 3 commercial schools, one nautical school, 3 apprentices' schools and 71

supplementary schools for technical instruction, the total increase being 104. The number of instructors was 1,986, of pupils 36,666, and of those who completed their courses of study 5,633, showing an increase of 467 instructors, 8,941 pupils and 978 of those who completed the prescribed course of study, as compared with the previous year. The number of applicants for admission to the industrial schools, agricultural schools, commercial schools, and nautical schools was 1,610, 7,549, 6,375, and 429, the number of those actually enrolled being 1,181, 5,792, 4,816, and 351 respectively.

The following table shows the number of the public and private technical schools, and of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Technical Schools for 1901-1902.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Industrial Schools	17	1*	18	231	9	240	1,929	64	1,993	343	26	369
Agricultural Schools	71	6*	77	530	53	583	7,061	717	7,778	1,049	199	1,948
Commercial Schools	35	6	41	456	65	521	8,762	1,079	9,841	1,187	8	1,195
Nautical Schools	5	...	5	39	...	39	533	...	533	66	...	66
Apprentices' Schools	23	2	25	136	11	147	1,496	32	1,528	371	5	377
Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction	209	12	221	374	56	430	12,172	820	12,992	1,670	109	1,779
Total	266	27	387	1,766	194	1,960	31,953	2,712	34,665	5,286	347	5,633
1900-1	262	23	285	1,367	133	1,500	23,599	2,126	25,725	4,406	249	4,655
1899	203	21	224	1,043	188	1,231	19,909	3,187	23,096	2,645	701	3,349
1898	195	24	219	876	192	1,068	16,992	2,827	19,789	2,135	697	2,832
1897	175	25	200	693	176	869	14,817	3,451	18,268	1,987	670	2,657

* Branch schools.

x Foreign Instructors.

Note :— Statistical figures relating to forestry, sericulture, veterinary science, stock breeding and aquatic production are included in the columns belonging to agricultural schools.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS.

Under this heading are included all institutions in which the instruction is similar to that given in elementary schools, middle schools, and higher schools for females. The number of miscellaneous schools similar to elementary schools in their object as well as the subjects of study and the standard to be attained was 347, of those similar to middle schools 102, and to higher schools for females 54, and of various other institutions 971, the total being 1,474. This shows an increase of 138 in the number of schools similar to elementary schools and of 326 of the various other institutions, while the number of those similar to middle schools and higher schools for females decreased by 6 and one respectively, the total number of increase being 157. The number of instructors was 4,938, and of pupils 96,184 and of those who completed the course of study 18,685, showing an increase of 575 instructors, 11,250 pupils, and 2,181 who completed the course of study, as compared with the previous year.

Most of these institutions were of limited organization and without firm foundation, so that they were going to decline year after year. However since the previous year, they seem to have much improved in their condition and are now making steady progress. It is to be observed that most of the public establishments relate to the special courses of sewing instituted in the elementary schools in the *Ken* of Nagano and Okayama.

The following table shows the number of miscellaneous schools, and of instructors, pupils and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Miscellaneous Schools for 1901-1902.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Schools similar to Elementary Schools	249	99	347	141	292 10 x	433 10	11,911	6,009	17,927	1,303	1,059	2,362
Schools similar to Middle Schools	3	99	102	20	714 30 x	734 30	321	11,094	11,415	92	1,282	1,374
Schools similar to Higher Schools for Females ..	..	54	54	..	556 77 x	556 77	..	5,629	5,629	..	618	618
Others	23	948	971	30	2,888 180 x	2,918 180	830	59,957 438 x	60,787 438	195	14,125 11 x	14,320 11
Total	274	1,200	1,474	191	4,450 297 x	4,641 297	13,062	82,689 433 x	95,751 433	1,590	17,984 11 x	18,674 11
1900-1	122	1,195	1,317	96	3,931 542 x	4,021 342	4,817	89,981 136 x	84,798 136	721	15,782 1 x	16,503 1
1899	17	1,136	1,143	56	3,605 281 x	3,661 281	1,738	71,726	73,464	294	14,476	14,770
1898	16	1,038	1,054	64	2,757 177 x	2,821 177	1,655	61,523	63,178	227	11,781	12,008
1897	15	1,068	1,083	50	2,747 196 x	2,797 196	1,327	66,713	68,040	155	9,722	9,877

* Branch Schools. x Foreigners.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

A board of advice for school hygiene was instituted in the Department of Education in addition to the office connected with the Bureau of General Supervision. In schools under the control of the Department of Education, special physicians were appointed as well as physicians for public schools, for the purpose of sanitary inspection and of examination of physique of students, pupils and children, so that the organization necessary for school hygiene has gradually come to a working order.

The sanitary measures carried out during the present year are briefly as follows :

Meetings of medical advisers for school hygiene were opened several times in the Department in order to ask opinions in regard to the matters of sanitation. During the outbreak of epidemic diseases or in case of apprehension being entertained of their diffusion, those engaged in the office of school hygiene or professors in the College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Tōkyō were sent to the schools in question to carry out such measures as are fit to the occasion. The above officials were also sent for the purpose of experiment to some schools to examine the lecture rooms or dormitory buildings in respect of the ventilation. During the session of the summer institute for teachers conducted by the Department of Education in the present year, a lecture was given on the school hygiene considered with regard to the school architecture, or investigations were made of the proper limits of school age with regard to the physical growth of children in this country and the results of the same printed, in order to furnish materials for the investigation of the school system which is now being prosecuted. As regards local schools, the purification of schools was almost enforced everywhere. In cases where new or additional school houses were constructed or old ones repaired, sanitary points were carefully attended to. School physicians made inspection tours among schools committed to their charge, at the same time, holding conversations with pupils or children on such matters as are necessary for the preservation of health, or calling together the parents of pupils or those having the care of children and giving the some hints on domestic hygiene, or making examinations on the physique of pupils or children according the prescribed rules, or carrying out preventive measures on the outbreak of epidemic diseases. Notwithstanding such precautionary measures taken on the part of the local authorities, there

were some cases of dysentery or trachoma which seem to have not yet entirely disappeared.

The number of public schools in which school physicians are provided included 7,817 elementary schools, 54 normal schools, 203 middle schools, 57 higher schools for females, 2 special schools, 155 technical schools and 3 miscellaneous schools, the total being 8,291 and the increase over the pervious year 1,197. The actual number of school physicians was 4,221, while the nominal number or number calculated according to the number of schools under their charge wag 8,291. The total annual amount of allowances granted to school physicians was *yen* 124,785, which show, if distributed over the actual number, an average annual amount of *yen* 29.57 per capita. Compared with the previous year, the above figures show an increase of 463 in the actual number of school physicians, and also of *yen* 20,500 in the annual amount of allowances and of *yen* 1.82 in the average.

Almost all public schools are provided with school physicians. But in some localities elementary schools are still without physicians, owing to the want of sufficiently qualified men, while in others one physician has, for financial reasons, been appointed to take charge of several schools.

In summarizing the results of examination on the physique of students, pupils, and children conducted in April of the present year, it should be necessary to mention that up to this time, there was no definite standard by which the physical constitutions should be distinguished into different grades, such distinction being entirely left to the judgement of physicians. In most cases, a sickly constitution was taken as a unit and designated as "weak;" "medium" and "strong" being arranged next in order. Sometimes those taken as "medium" in one school were recognized as "strong" in the other. This led the Department of Education to recognize the necessity of establishing a fixed standard which was founded on the results of the previous investigations, by showing the average growth in regard to weight, height, and chest circumferences graded with reference to ages. Those whose physical constitutions correspond to the above standard and show excellent development and nutrition are to be classed as "strong"; those with middling nutrition, but not affected by any chronic diseases as "medium," and all others not coming under the above two classes as "weak." The measurement of the spines was also clearly prescribed. All of these were communicated to the local authorities to be practically applied to

the examination of physique which took place in April of the present year, showing results entirely different from those previously obtained in respect of physical constitutions, and spines. As has been mentioned before, there was a great number of pupils or children to be examined, while the physicians were very few in number, so that thorough and systematic reports could hardly be expected from them. The new regulations have not as yet been put into operation more than twice, so that there were many defects in the course of examination or erroneous statements made in the reports. However, these defects or errors were supplied or corrected by fresh inquiries which were ordered to be made in regard to the items in question. But as elementary schools are too numerous to allow such inquiries to be made, all doubtful items were omitted or struck out as in the previous year.

The number of students and pupils examined in the institutions under the control of the Department of Education included 9,823 males and 697 females, the total being 10,520. Results show that in males, 43.4 had strong constitutions, 50.9 medium and 5.7 weak, while the percentage of females stands at 50.2, 48.6, and 1.2 respectively; showing for males a decrease of 5.4 in the case of the strong and an increase of 2.8 in the medium and of 2.6 in the weak constitutions, and for females a decrease of .4 in the case of the strong, an increase of 3.3 in the medium and a decrease of 2.9 in the weak constitutions, as compared with the previous year. This decrease in the number of those having strong constitutions is chiefly owing to the new standard having been introduced for the purpose of examination. As regards eyesight, the percentage of males is 62.6 for the normal in both eyes and 37.4 for the rest, while in the case of females, the percentage stands at 85.1 for the normal in both eyes and 14.9 for the rest, showing an increase of 1.3 in the number of males and of 3.2 in females for the normal in both eyes, as compared with the percentage obtained in April of the previous year. Now if the percentages of physique and of eyesight be computed with reference to each class of schools, it will be seen that the greatest number of males having strong constitutions is furnished by the Institute for the Training of Agricultural Teachers, the percentage standing at 96.8, followed by the Nagasaki Special School of Medicine and the 5th Higher School, the percentages being 87.8 and 82.2 respectively; next come the Tōkyō Foreign Language School and the 6th Higher School, the figures standing at 70.8. and 65.8; while the least number is furnished by the 2nd Higher School, the figures standing at

15.9. The greatest number of males having normal sight for both eyes is furnished by the Apprentices' School connected with the Tōkyō Higher Technical School, the percentage being 93.10, followed by the middle school attached to the Higher Normal School and the Institute for the Training of Industrial Teachers, the figures standing at 88. and 86.6, next come the Sendai Special School of Medicine and the Institute for the Training of Agricultural Teachers, the percentages being 82.7 and 80.6, finally followed by the least number furnished by the Imperial University of Tōkyō, the percentage being 51.2. The greatest number of females having strong constitutions is furnished by the Higher Normal School for Females, the percentage being 53.10, followed by the Higher School for Females attached to the above, the figures standing at 49.90, and the least number by the Tōkyō Academy of Music, the figures standing at 41.70. The greatest number of females having normal sight for both eyes is furnished by the Higher School for Females attached to the Higher Normal School for Females, the percentage being 91.30, followed by the main school, the figures standing at 82.70. while the least number is represented by the Tōkyō Academy of Music the percentage being 69.

The comparative percentages in the number of those examined in respect of strong constitutions and of normal sight for both eyes in schools of no lower standing than middle schools are as follows:

	Middle Schools.	Higher Schools.	Imperial University of Tōkyō.
Those having strong constitutions.	48.0	48.5	31.3
Those having normal sight for both eyes.	88.2	58.6	51.3

It will be seen from the above statistics that the percentage of those having strong constitutions is higher by .5 in the higher schools than in middle schools, while those in the Imperial University of Tokyo show a percentage lower by 16.7 than in higher schools. As regards eyesight, the percentage for the normal in both eyes is lower by 29.6 in higher schools than in middle schools and still lower by 7.3 in the Imperial University than in higher schools. Thus the percentage of those having strong constitutions shows a decrease of 16.7 and of those having normal sight for both eyes of 36.9, as they pass on to the Imperial University.

The number of pupils and children examined in public and private schools included 390,419 (of whom 232,964 were boys and 157,455 girls)

in elementary schools, 72,402 in middle schools, 11,849 in higher schools for females, 12,502 (of whom 10,605 were males, and 1,897 females) in normal schools, and 2,503 in special schools, technical schools, and miscellaneous schools taken together, the total being 499,675. If the percentages of those examined in respect of constitutions and eyesight be compared with the results of examinations obtained in the previous year, it will be seen that the number of those having strong constitutions decreased in every school, but an increase of 3.2 in higher schools for females, of .3 for males and of 1.9 for females in normal schools, and a decrease of 1.7 in special schools, technical schools and miscellaneous schools taken together. The decrease in the percentages of those having strong constitutions is chiefly due to the introduction of the definite standard for the examination, whereby more approximate statistical facts are said to have been obtained. The following statistics show the comparative development of elementary school children of seven, ten and fourteen years of age in the five circuits, in respect of their constitutions, height and weight; (the 1st circuit including the *Fu* of Tōkyō and the *Ken* of Kanagawa, Niigata, Saitama, Chiba, Ibaraki, Gumba, Tochigi, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, and Nagano; the 2nd circuit the Hokkaido, and the *Ken* of Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Aomori, Yamagata and Akita, the 3rd circuit, the *Fu* of Kyōtō and Ōsaka, and the *Ken* of Hyōgo, Nara, Miye, Aichi, Shiga, Gifu, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, and Wakayama, the 4th circuit the *Ken* of Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime and Kōchi, and the 5th circuit the *Ken* of Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Oita, Saga, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Okinawa). The said comparison shows that the constitutional superiority is almost represented by the 5th circuit, while the 3rd circuit shows an inferiority in this respect. The height and weight are diversified according to ages, but a superior instance is furnished as a rule by the 2nd and the 5th circuits while the other circuits show no remarkable difference in these particulars. Details are as follows :

*Those having strong constitutions per cent. of
Elementary School Children examined.*

	7 years of age		10 years of age		14 years of age	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1st circuit	21.6	19.9	24.0	21.7	34.3	35.2
2nd circuit	23.8	19.1	23.6	22.3	28.6	32.3
3rd circuit	18.8	17.7	23.0	19.6	29.8	29.6
4th circuit	22.8	20.8	26.4	25.8	33.8	31.8
5th circuit	32.0	29.3	33.6	29.5	37.1	35.2

*Average Height of Elementary School Children.
(a centimeter taken as a unit.)*

	7 years of age		10 years of age		14 years of age	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1st circuit	106.9	105.6	119.9	118.9	136.4	138.2
2nd circuit	107.5	106.4	121.1	118.5	137.1	136.7
3rd circuit	107.1	105.6	120.2	117.9	137.1	136.7
4th circuit	106.3	105.3	119.7	119.0	137.5	136.6
5th circuit	106.7	106.2	120.5	119.1	134.6	137.4

Average Weight of Elementary School Children.

	7 years of age.		10 years of age.		14 years of age.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1st circuit	17.6	16.8	22.7	22.2	31.6	33.4
2nd circuit	17.5	17.3	23.1	22.9	33.8	33.6
3rd circuit	17.5	16.9	22.8	21.9	31.9	32.9
4th circuit	17.4	16.9	22.8	21.9	31.9	33.1
5th circuit	17.8	17.3	23.9	22.8	32.1	34.6

Table showing for 1901-1902, the Percentage of Pupils examined in respect of Physical Constitution and Eyesight in Public and Private Schools.

(*Males.*)

	No. of Pupils examined.	Physical Strength.			Eyesight.							
		Strong.	Medium.	Weak.	Both Eyes.	Left Eye.			Right Eye.			
						Normal.	Long- Sighted.	Short- Sighted.	Normal.	Long- Sighted.	Short- Sighted.	
Elementary Schools	232,964	26.2	57.2	16.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools	72,402	48.0	44.8	7.2	88.3	1.8	0.7	9.1	1.7	0.7	9.2	9.2
Normal Schools.....	10,605	58.8	36.3	4.9	88.2	1.2	0.2	10.3	1.4	0.3	10.1	10.1
Technical Schools, Special Schools and Miscellaneous Schools	12,503	46.5	44.4	9.1	84.5	2.9	0.1	12.4	2.8	0.1	12.6	12.6
Total	398,474	32.9	53.3	13.8	8.79	1.9	0.6	9.6	1.8	0.6	9.7	9.7
1900-1.....	374,541	47.2	46.8	6.0	88.1	1.9	0.5	9.4	1.8	0.5	9.4	9.4

Table showing, for 1900-1902, the Percentage of Pupils examined in respect of Physical Constitution and Eyesight in Public and Private Schools—Continued.

(Females.)

	No. of Pupils examined.	Physical Strength.			Eyesight.					
		Strong.	Medium.	Weak.	Both Eyes.	Left Eye.		Right Eye.		
						Normal.	Long- Sighted.	Normal.	Long- Sighted.	Short- Sighted.
Elementary Schools	157,455	22.7	58.5	18.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Schools for Females.....	11,849	43.2	47.3	9.5	90.2	2.0	..	2.0	..	7.6
Normal Schools	1,897	53.9	36.9	4.2	91.8	1.7	0.4	1.8	0.3	6.1
Total	171,201	24.5	57.5	18.0	90.4	1.9	0.1	2.0	0.1	7.3
1900-1.....	183,252	42.2	50.7	7.1	87.6	1.9	0.2	2.2	0.2	7.8

LIBRARIES.

The number of libraries includes one government, 14 public, and 35 private establishments, showing a decrease of one public and an increase of 8 private establishments, as compared with the previous year.

By the government establishment is meant the Imperial Library, where an extensive collection of ancient and modern books and records both native and foreign is kept and is at the disposal of the public for perusal and consultation.

During the present year, the business of the library was better adjusted and the previous catalogues further improved. The part of industry, agriculture and commerce in the seventh division of the European works was published. In the present year, new and rare publications of Chinese works as well as Corean and German were purchased, and especially rare and interesting editions of Corean works came into the possession of the library. The admission tickets valid for ten times were issued as in the previous year. Promenades were also laid out in the library grounds to afford visitors an opportunity of free exercise. However, as the new library buildings have not yet been completed the accommodation was inadequate for the constantly increasing number of visitors, so that admission was refused for the greater number of them than in the previous year.

The library contains 363,661 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works and 54,931 volumes of European, the total being 418,592 volumes. Of these the public are allowed free access to 211,662 volumes, of which 171,084 volumes are Japanese and Chinese and 40,578 European. Compared with the previous year, the total number of volumes was increased by 17,173 volumes, of which 14,450 were Japanese and Chinese works and 2,723 European, and of volumes offered to the public for perusal by 9,717 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works and 2,522 volumes of European, the total being 12,239.

The number of days on which the library was open to the public was 334 and the number of visitors 133,803, the daily average being about 400. Compared with the previous year, the number of visitors increased by 20,210 and the daily average by more than 60; while the number of days on which the library was open remained the same as in the previous year. The number of persons licensed to take the books out of the library was 3,283.

The number of volumes read by visitors during the present year was 691,040, showing an increase of 63,333, and the daily average about 2,101, showing also an increase of about 242. The number of volumes taken out of the library was 10,967. A comparison of the number of volumes read by visitors with that of volumes to which the public was allowed free access shows that the number of times the same books were read was about 3.

If the number of books read and the classes of books be compared, it will be seen that the greatest number, or 22.1 per cent. consisted of works on mathematics, science, and medicine; next come works on history, biography, geography and travel, the percentage being 19.8; thirdly, works on literature and languages, the percentage being 19.5; then come works on state science, law, political economy, financial administration, sociology, and statistics, the percentage being 14.7; followed by works on engineering, tactics, fine arts, various other arts and industry, the percentage being 8.8, and finally on miscellaneous subjects, the percentage being 7.4. Of works relating to philosophy and education, or to Shintoism and other religious subjects, the percentage is not higher than 5.3 or 2.4 respectively. It will be seen from this that the rate of the above percentage is almost the same as in the previous year, thus showing the prevalent tendency among the visitors.

The following table gives the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of volumes, of days on which the library was open, and of visitors, etc.

Statistical Table relating to the Imperial Librarg.

	No. of Volumes.			No. of Days no which the Library was open during the year.	No. of Visitors.	Average No. of Visitors per Day.
	Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.			
1901-2	171,084	40,578	211,662	334	133,803	400.61
1900-1	161,367	38,056	199,423	334	113,573	340.00
1899	152,391	35,814	188,205	334	111,630	334.22
1898	139,481	34,098	173,579	334	101,174	302.92
1897	131,388	32,831	164,219	332	89,986	271.00

The number of public and private libraries was 49, of which 14 belong to the former and 35 to the latter. Of the public libraries, there were 2 each in the *Ken* of Miyagi, Akita, and Tokushima, and one each in the *Fu* of Kyōto and the *Ken* of Chiba, Hyōgo, Nara, Aichi, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, and Kumamoto. Of the private libraries, there were 5 in the *Ken* of Niigata, 3 each in the *Ken* of Chiba, Hyōgo and Shimane, 2 each in the *Ken* of Gamba, Fukushima and Miyagi, and one each in the Hokkaido and *Fu* of Tōkyō and Osaka, and in the *Ken* of Ibaraki, Yamanashi, Nagano, Miyagi, Aomori, Nara, Miye, Shiga, Hiroshima, Kōchi, Fukuoka and Kagoshima. The total number of volumes contained in the above libraries was 407,570, of which 391,077 volumes were Japanese and Chinese works and 16,493 European. The number of days on which these libraries were open to the public was 10,765 and of visitors 107,790, the daily average being 10. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 81,022 volumes, and the number of days on which the libraries were open and of visitors also shows an increase of 1,821 and 25,053 respectively, the daily average of visitors having increased by .76.

The best organized of the public and private libraries are very few in number. All other libraries are of limited organization and so poorly supplied with books that the visitors could not be fully satisfied. However, the importance of libraries seems to be keenly felt by the public, steps being taken to improve those of defective organization or to establish new and thoroughly organized ones.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of public and private libraries, volumes, days on which they were open, visitors, etc.

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Libraries.

	No. of Libraries.			No. of Volumes.						No. of Days on Which Libraries were open during the Year.			No. of Visitors.			Average No. of Visitors per Day.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.			Private.			Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	
				Japanese and Chinese.	Europe-an.	Total.	Japanese and Chinese.	Europe-an.	Total.							
1901-2	14	35	49	156,747	8,445	165,192	234,330	8,048	242,378	4,097	6,668	10,765	70,041	37,749	107,790	10.01
1900	15	27	42	162,306	7,641	169,946	150,855	5,747	156,602	3,765	5,179	8,944	40,493	42,244	82,737	9.25
1899	12	25	37	172,826	8,579	181,405	159,008	17,939	176,947	2,958	4,338	7,296	25,398	26,280	51,678	7.08
1898	10	22	32	195,320	8,677	103,997	136,248	8,180	144,428	2,482	3,695	6,177	19,006	27,856	46,862	7.59
1897	9	21	30	170,537	8,699	179,236	158,560	8,546	167,106	2,034	3,838	5,872	16,214	30,029	46,243	7.88

BOARD OF COMMITTEE FOR TESTING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS FOR LICENCES.

The Board of Committee for testing the Qualifications of Teachers for Licences was instituted in April 1900. Its duty is to control all business connected with the testing of the qualifications of teachers for licences, under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education; all matters hitherto placed under the control of the Department of Education in respect of such testing were committed to the care of the said board.

The tests are of two kinds, viz., by examination and without examination. The tests by examination are held at least once in each year, while those without examination are held at any time, as occasion may require. The tests by examinations are in two series, namely preparatory examination and final examination. The former may sometimes be dispensed with according to the nature of the subjects.

By the Departmental ordinance No. 12 issued in May of the present year, amendments were made into the regulations for testing the qualifications of teachers for licences. By these amendments the subjects to be tested hitherto not mentioned in regulations were clearly enumerated, and limitations were put on the tests without examinations, in order to prevent any defects which might be found in the qualifications of teachers. As regards the tests by examination conducted during the present year, the place of final examination for writing was specially appointed for the benefit of the applicants.

As regards the tests for qualifications of instructors in normal schools, middle schools and higher schools for females, the number of applicants for licences by examinations and of applicants without examination were 4,521 and 306 respectively, total being 4,827 as calculated with regard to the number of subjects to be licenced to teach. The nominal number of applicants who passed the prescribed tests by examination was 474 and of those who passed without examination 264, the total nominal number being 738; the nominal percentages of those who passed the tests by examination and of those who passed without examination being 10.48 and 86.27 respectively. The actual number of applicants for licences by examination was 3,964 and of those without examination 239, the total actual number being 4,203. The actual number of those who passed the prescribed tests by examination was 465 and of those who passed without examination 222, the total actual number being 687.

The actual percentages of those who passed the prescribed tests by examination and of those who passed without examination were 11.73 and 92.89 respectively. Compared with the previous year, the nominal percentages show a decrease of 1.47 in the case of the former and an increase of 30.90 in the case of the latter; while the actual percentages show a decrease of 1.11 and an increase of 37.80 respectively. The remarkably good results obtained by those who passed the tests without examination are due to the different qualifications shown by the applicants being different from what had been the cases in the previous tests, in consequence of the amendments made into the regulations. The considerable decrease in the number of applicants for the tests without examination is also due to the said amendments.

The Board of Committee consists of one president, one manager, 4 permanent members, and 3 clerks. During the present year, 62 members were specially appointed.

TESTING OF THE QUALIFICATIONS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR LICENCES.

The qualifications of elementary school teachers for licences are determined by tests conducted by the local boards appointed for the purpose. The tests are conducted according to two methods, viz., without examination and by examination. The tests by examination are held at least once in each year, while the tests without examination are held at any time, as occasion may require.

During the present year, the number of persons who applied to the local boards to be tested for licences as teacher in elementary schools was 56,491, of whom 23,984 were successful. The successful applicants above mentioned included 4,536 who were tested as regular teachers without examination and 5,713 who were so tested by examination, the total being 10,249. The number of those who passed the prescribed tests for assistant teachers without examination was 4,400 and of those who passed the said tests by examination was 9335, the total being 13,735. The percentage of those who were successful according to the first method was 74.88 for regular teachers and 85.87 for assistant teachers, while the percentage by the second method was 30.95 for regular

teachers and 34.77 for assistant teachers. Compared with the previous year, the percentage of those who were successful as regular teachers without examination shows an increase of 4.57 and of those who were successful by examination decreased by 7.53. As to assistant teachers, it increased by 6.01 according to the first method and decreased by 4.19 according to the second method.

GRANTING OF THE *Fu* OR *Ken* LICENCES AS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The number of persons to whom the *Fu* or *Ken* licences as elementary school teachers were granted by local offices during the present year included 2,783 graduates of normal schools and 23,953 other applicants, the total being 26,736. These included 3,650 ordinary regular teachers in elementary schools, 5,315 ordinary regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools, 4,057 special regular teachers in elementary schools, 2,449 assistant teachers in elementary schools, and 11,265 assistant teachers in ordinary elementary schools. If a distinction be made in regard to sexes, it will be seen that there were 20,066 males and 6,670 females, or the number of the latter was 33.24 per cent. of the former. Again if the number of recipients of the said licences be compared with those in the previous year, it will be seen that the number of those licenced as regular teachers increased by 3,429 and of those as assistant teachers by 3,140.

TŌKYŌ ACADEMY.

This institution was established for the promotion of science and arts, with the view of exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, and is composed of members selected from among old and venerable men of learning. During the present year, 10 ordinary meetings were held and 18 addresses were delivered, the number of those admitted being 1,478.

The magazine of the Academy ceased to be issued from and after the present year. The addresses and treatises are published in

the Tōkyō Gakugei-zasshi, the copies of which are purchased by the Academy to be distributed among its members and others, the number of copies thus distributed being 867. Among the contributions made to the Academy during the year were 5 volumes of books, 32 copies of calendars and reports and 374 copies of magazines.

The officials of the Academy consist of one president, 2 managers and one clerk. The number of members was 26, of whom one was selected by the Imperial order while the others were elected on the recommendation of members. At present one of members receives annuity, in consideration of his having attained above sixty years of age. One foreigner (French) now residing in his own country was admitted as an associate member of the Academy.

BOARD OF EARTHQUAKES INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The results of seismological investigations prosecuted during the year may be summarized as follows:

Among the subjects bearing on seismology in affording the previous knowledge of earthquakes may be mentioned the permanent observation made on magnetic force, the measurement of magnetic force throughout the country, with its results and calculations, the relation of rocks to the magnetic force, the special and permanent observations on earthquakes and general terrestrial movements, the measurement of subterranean temperature, the relation between earthquakes and the times, the relation between earthquakes and geographical and geological positions, the measurement of the depth of the centre of earthquake disturbances, etc. Particularly the observations of earthquakes as well as of the general terrestrial movements have revealed the fact that the first tremors of an earthquake bear a fixed relation to the principal convulsions, the degree of the intensity of the latter directly depending on the nature of the former. In order to prosecute a more accurate investigation of this subject, an improved instrument for the measurement of the terrestrial movements is now being constructed. As regards the precautionary measures against earthquakes the styles of construction that should be proof against earthquake effects, the practical experiments connected with artificial movements, the testing of the strength of

materials for construction, the convulsive movements and their relation to the localities in question, the relation of buildings to the convulsive movements, the determination of the length and velocity of the seismic undulations, the variations of the earth's surface, etc., may be mentioned as chief subjects of investigation. With regard to the wooden buildings that should be proof against earthquake effects, the object of investigation had already been attained, and further experiments have been made with brick, stone, iron, wood framed buildings and particularly with the various forms of pillars, walls, chimneys, piles of bridges, etc., that are capable of resisting earthquake effects.

The investigation of volcanoes being indispensable for studying earthquakes geologically and ascertaining their origin as well as their relation to geography, the Board has continued its labour down to the present time. The compilation of a historical materials relating to earthquakes undertaken by this Board, since the previous year has almost come to a conclusion, but the work will be followed still further, in order to insure its completion.

Among the results published by the Board may be mentioned the reports (Nos. 35—37) concerning the investigation of Milne's horizontal pendulum, the additional convulsions, the relation between the magnitude of earthquake and the sphere of its effects, the 3rd report relating to the results of experiments on the strength of materials, the report concerning the investigation of the rumbling noises that occurred in the volc  o of Rause, the report concerning the geological investigation into the volcano of Nasu, the 1st report on the bending and shaking of railway bridge, besides the reports (Nos. 7—9) published in foreign countries.

For the purpose of the measurement of earthquake effects on bridges, of geological researches into volcanoes, of inspection of magnetographs, of investigation relating to the convulsions of lakes, of investigation concerning the localities where fissures were formed in the

ground, of collection of materials necessary for the experiments on the elasticity of rocks, of inspection of the digging of holes, of investigation relating to civil engineering connected with earthquakes, members of the Board or other persons specially appointed were sent to the Hokkaido, and the *Fu* of Tōkyō, Kyōto and Ōsaka and the *Ken* of Kanagawa, Niigata, Saitama, Gamba, Chiba, Ibaraki, Nara, Miye, Aichi, Shizuoka, Shiga, Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Aomori, Yamagata, and Kumamoto.

This Committee consists of a chairman, a manager, 24 members, 10 special members, 24 persons specially appointed, one clerk and 7 temporary employees.

CENTRAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

The general feature of the work of this institution is not very different from what had been in the previous year. It suffices to say that the number of meteorological stations and other similar establishments has shown a considerable increase, and the work of meteorological observation has been expanded year after year.

During the present year, arrangements for the exchange of meteorological informations were made with the three watch towers belonging to the navy, the meteorological establishment belonging to the naval head-quarter at Maizuru and another belonging to the salt-work laboratory belonging to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The arrangements for the exchange of meteorological informations made with China and Corea, and with the several localities in Siberia have remained in force since the previous year. For the purpose of meteorological observation or of inspecting the positions of new meteorological stations, or of attending the meteorological union meetings, the technologists or assistant technologists belonging to this institution were sent nine times to the various localities within the country, and once to China.

The total number of meteorological stations at the end of the present year was 86, including 2 under the control of this institution, 65 local and 2 private establishments, besides 3 belonging to naval head-quarters, 11 to naval watch towers, one to the salt-work laboratory and 2 to light-houses, all of them having the same organization as the

local stations. During the present year, new signal posts were also erected, 6 in Taiwan, one each in the *Ken* of Chiba, Aichi, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi and Miyazaki, 2 each in the *Ken* of Nara, Miyagi, Ehime and Kagoshima, 3 in the *Ken* of Tokushima and 5 in the *Ken* of Shizuoka, the total being 28.

The meteorological phenomena of which observations were made during the present year throughout the country show no great difference, as compared with average years. The atmospheric pressure was somewhat high in the northern and somewhat low in the southern regions. The quantity of rain and snow was generally abundant along the Pacific coasts, while it was small along the coasts of the Sea of Japan and in the island lying off the south-western coasts. The results of the said observations may be summarized as follows :

Atmospheric Pressure and Winds :—The average atmospheric pressure ranged from 762 millimetres in the south of Corea to 759 millimetres in the sea of Okhotsk, becoming lower and lower towards the north-east and the south-west. The distribution of the atmospheric pressure was almost the same as in average years, although it was rather low, except the north and the islands lying off the south-western coasts. Consequently, a northerly or easterly wind prevailed in the south-western regions, while in the central part of the country, a northerly or westerly wind and in the north, a southerly or westerly wind mostly prevailed, their velocities being remarkably greater than in ordinary years in almost every locality.

Among the high pressures that occurred during the present year, the most conspicuous was one that rushed from the continent into the northern region of the main island on the 4th November, measuring 775 millimetres while so proceeding, followed by another which proceeded from the Korean regions into the western extremity of the main island on the 8th December reaching 774 millimetres in the western part of the inland sea. There were also three instances of low pressures of great force. The most conspicuous of them took its rise south of the Liukiu isles, and continued for three days from the 2nd to the 4th August and then advanced into the continent, measuring 723.9 millimetres at the island Ishigaki. This was followed by another which continued for six days from the 16th to the 21st September and passed away to the north-eastern sea, after traversing through the strait of Corea, registering 737.6 millimetres at the island Ishigaki. A third arose also south of the Liukiu isles on the 24th December and continued till the 26th,

and then proceeded to the north-east along the southern coasts. Its area of rain and wind was very extensive, measuring 730.9 millimetres at Nemuro.

Atmospheric Temperature.:—It was somewhat high in the northern regions and remarkably low in the south-western parts of the country, as compared with ordinary years, the average ranging from 23°9 at Koshun to 4°8 at Kushiro. The maximum temperature exceeded 30° almost everywhere, except the sea-coast districts of the Hokkaido. The maximum temperature recorded was 37°1 at Fukui on the 16th August, followed by 36°7 at Nagoya on the 6th of the same month, while the minimum temperature invariably fell below zero, except the Liukiu isles and the southern parts of Taiwan. Along all localities north of the central districts of the main island, it fell more than 10° below zero. In the central parts of Hokkaido, it fell 30° below zero, it being 33°3 at kamikawa on the 18th January.

Precipitation.:— As regards the quantity of rain and snow that fell during the year, 3602 millimetres at Ōshima may be reckoned as the maximum, while the minimum instance was furnished by 512 millimetres at the Hōko isles.* In the northern extremity of Taiwan, the Liukiu isles, the strait of Corea, the southern parts both of Kiūshiū and Shikoku as well as in the neighbourhood of the Noto peninsula and the southern coasts of the main island, the quantity exceeded 2,000 millimetres, while it was less than 1,000 millimetres in the Hōko isles, Nagano, Suto and the neighbourhood of Abashiri. Compared with ordinary years, the quantity was superabundant by more than 200 millimetres in the western coasts of Kiushiu and southern coasts of the main island, particularly so in Izuhara and Kagoshima where it exceeded by more than 700 and 600 millimetres respectively, while in the western coasts of Taiwan and the central districts of the main island it decreased by more than 900 and 400 millimetres respectively. However, the amount of rain that fell in a single day was prodigious in every locality, a maximum instance being furnished by Kōshun where it registered 380 millimetres on the 20th May, while there was scarcely any locality where it not exceeded 100 millimetres.

Weather.:— During the present year, the number of fair days was comparatively great. The number of bright hours exceeded 30 or in some instances 50 per cent. of those to be naturally enjoyed. The

* Pescadores.

number of fair days was greatest, exceeding 80 in the southern parts of Shikoku and Kiūshiu and in the south-eastern districts of the main island; particularly in Miyazaki, where the figures stand as high as 90; while in Ōshima it not exceeded 6 days, though there are very few instances where the number was less than 20, that of fair days being generally greater, as compared with the previous year. Wet weather prevailed mostly in July, and dry weather in February.

Storms : — During the present year, the visits of storms were very few in number, only three instances of remarkable occurrence being recorded. The centres of these storms having traversed over the sea, damages sustained on land were not very extensive, notwithstanding the violence with which some of them raged over the sea. The most violent of these arose in the sea south of the Liūkiū isles on the 2nd August and took a west and north-western course, sweeping past the north-eastern side of the island of Ishigaki and touching the northern extremity of Taiwan on the 3rd. It then took a north-western course and finally passed away into the continent inflicting great damages on both the Liūkiū isles and Taiwan. This was followed by another which extended from the 16th to the 21st of September, and took its rise somewhere in the sea south-west of the Liūkiū isles and proceeded to the eastern sea of China, after passing west of the island Ishigaki. Thence it changed its course to the north-west and advanced into the sea of Japan, after travelling through the strait of Corea and then passed away to the north-eastern sea through the Hokkaido. Although the area of low pressures which caused this storm was not of very great force, still as the rate of its progress was very slow in the neighbourhood of islands lying off the south-western coasts, it was there accompanied by heavy rain and gales, but its force much abated, when it passed through the strait of Corea, so that no serious damages were sustained in the main island. However, a third storm which burst in the neighbourhood of the Liūkiū isles and rushed towards Chishima, all along the southern coasts, was one of the severe storms which have all the dangerous attributes of the typhoons that occur during the summer season. It continued from the 24th to the 26th December and was accompanied by strong gale and heavy rains, inflicting frightful damages on all localities adjoining to Tōkyō, owing to its course being marked out very close to the land from the vicinity of the islands lying off the coasts of Izu.

Hoar-frost and Snow : — In the central part of the Hokkaido, the

last frost was felt somewhat later than in ordinary years, or on the 6th June. Frosts that occurred in the central parts of the Hokkaido on the 1st May and in the middle districts of the main island on the 14th of the same month left great injuries on the crops. In the central districts of the main island, the first frosts occurred on the 17th September. The frost season set in much earlier than in ordinary years and the previous and more or less damage was done to crops.

The last snow that fell in the northern districts of the Hokkaido on the 11th May was reckoned somewhat earlier than in ordinary years. In the main island as well as in the Hokkaido the highest peaks were covered on the 26th September, and the snow that fell on the plains in the Hokkaido on the 31st November was also reckoned as the first of all of the year, being considerably earlier than in average years and the previous.

Earthquakes : — During the present year, 1,610 instances were recorded throughout the country including 34 violent and 215 moderate convulsions, besides 1,361 tremors, showing an increase of 231 instances and the number of violent and moderate convulsions being also on the increase, as compared with average years. The area of land affected by the earthquakes was calculated at more than 612,000 square *ri*,* and the number of reports from those engaged in seismological observations in various localities amounted to 6,755. Among the most conspicuous earthquakes recorded may be mentioned those occurred in the neighbourhood of Hachinohe in the province of Mutsu on the 9th and 10th August, when buildings were destroyed and men and beasts either killed or injured. Next come those severe convulsions of which one took place in the north of Taiwan on the 7th June and the other in Yemi on the 24th of the same month, when the walls of old fire-proof buildings were damaged or fissures formed in the ground. As regards the extent of area affected by earthquakes it may be mentioned that the number of instances where an area of more than 10,000 square *ri* was affected was 6, of more than 5,000 square *ri* 20, of more than 2,000 square *ri* 42 and of more than 1,000 *ri* 90.

* One *ri* is equal to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles Eng.

BOARD OF GEODETIC COMMITTEE.

This Committee was instituted, under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education, for the purpose of managing affairs connected with the International Geodetic Society and of investigating the various subjects bearing on geodesy.

Arrangements necessary for carrying out the object of this Board were being gradually completed. The laboratory for base apparatus of which construction had been designed in the previous year was now completed. As regards the buildings intended for keeping the base apparatus and pendulum, suitable materials for construction are now in the course of investigation.

Among the chief labours undertaken by the Committee may be mentioned the measurement of the variations of latitudes, the investigations of the results of tidal observations, the measurement of terrestrial movement, meteorological observation, the measurement of gravity at Tōkyō, Numazu, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Okasaki, Gifu, Hikone, Kyōto, Nagoya, Uyeno (in the province of Iga), and Kamakura, besides the practical experiments with the construction of laboratory for the base apparatus in the plain of Sagami.

The Committee held four meetings during the year. Among the chief subjects decided upon and adopted may be mentioned those relating to the construction of the base apparatus and comparator; to the laboratory for the measurement of base lines in the plain of Sagami, and to the investigation with the zenith sector, besides such matters as relate to the purchase of various geodetic instruments and to orders for the same.

The number of officials at the end of the present year included a chairman, 12 members, 2 special members, 7 persons specially appointed, 2 clerks and one temporary employe.

SPECIAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF LATITUDES.

The Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitudes was established under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education for the management of business connected with the measurement of the

variation of latitudes, in accordance with the contract entered into between the Japanese government and the International Geodetic Society.

The said observatory was established in September 1899. In 1898, it was resolved at the general meeting of the International Geodetic Society that six observatories (of which two should be national) should be established one each at the intervals of 39.8 degrees of latitudes. According to this resolution one of the observatories was to be erected in this country. As the southern extremity of the town of Mizusawa, in the district of Isawa, in the *Ken* of Akita almost lies on the said latitude, the spot in question was purchased as the site of the observatory to the extent of 4,092 tsubo*; and an iron observatory designed by the Central Station of the International Geodetic Society was erected on the spot, $39^{\circ} 8' 3''. 6. N. L.$ On another spot about 92 metres from the observatory, a ground work was constructed for erecting a standard mark for the zenith telescope for the purpose of correcting small variations that might occur in that instrument before and after measurements. The method of measurements was to be in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the Central Station.

The work of measurement in this observatory was commenced in December, 1899. The original register which contains the monthly measurements as well as other papers relating to astronomical, meteorological and seismological observations were sent at the beginning of each month to the Central Station. As regards the results of measurements, it may be mentioned that down to the end of 1900, the variations of latitudes had been very insignificant; but since the beginning of 1901, they have been found to be more marked. However, no judgement can be given as to the correctness or incorrectness of such measurements being the results obtained by a single observatory; that can only be deduced after collecting and examining the reports of all the six observatories, so that many years will elapse, before the object of this institution can be attained, on account of its having been but recently established.

During the present year, anemometer, self-registering vane, self-registering anemometer, and rain-gauge were purchased and set up in their appropriate places.

For the purpose of studying the relation between astronomy and meteorology, arrangements were made with the Geodetic Committee to make joint meteorological observations six times a day, report thereof to be published at the expiration of one year.

* One tsubo is equal to about thirty six square feet, Eng.

The number of officials at the end of the present year included a chairman, two technologists, a clerk and a temporary employe.

COMMITTEE FOR THE COMPILATION OF CATALOGUES OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

This Committee was instituted for the management of business connected with the International Committee for the Compilation of Catalogues of Scientific Literature. The said Committee has for its object to select from among the literature belonging to pure science and published in this country, such works as are appropriate for self study and original investigations and to prepare catalogues of the same and to send them to the Central Office of the International Committee at London, the object being to meet the demand of those who devote themselves to special study in science and arts.

The chief labours taken by the Committee during the present year were as follows :

As regards the method of compilation of catalogues and the sale of the same, correspondences have been made several times with the Central Office of the International Committee at London. In order to consider the methods of compilation and of spelling with Roman characters as well as the sorts of magazines published in this country and appropriate to be registered in the catalogues, meetings of the Committee were also held. Of the catalogues of scientific literature published in this country since 1901, the 1st to 4th series were prepared and sent to the Central Office. As for the magazines, some supplementary selections were made and a list of the same also sent to the said office. Communications were also made to the various scientific societies in this country to ask for contributions of materials useful for the compilation of catalogues. In short the business of the Committee has been well adjusted during the year, so as to enable it to discharge its duties as a local office.

The officials included a chairman, a manager, 21 members, a special member, a person specially appointed and 2 clerks.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND CHARTS.

In many localities, school books and charts had been examined in accordance with the revisions of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools in the previous year, with the view of bringing them into general use from the present year. There are also many instances where examinations were made during the present year in order to adopt them practically from 1902. Many of the elementary school books and charts have proved unsuitable to the present state of progress, on account of so many years having elapsed since they had been first adopted. But in cases where one or two years have scarcely elapsed since they have been last adopted, it was determined that those previously adopted should be retained, and in case a partial revision had been introduced, the validity of a previous adoption should continue unaltered, on account of it being thought unadvisable from the educational point of view to change them so suddenly within a short time after their adoption. As regards the contents of those adopted since the present year, no exact judgement can be given on account of their having been but so recently introduced. But that they are more fitting for the purpose of instruction than those previously used are already recognized. However, it is regrettable that they were sometimes printed on paper of inferior quality, or indistinctly printed, and even deficient in supply at the beginning of the school year. But due caution had been given against such careless acts on the part of booksellers, and since then inconveniences as above mentioned seem to have much diminished.

For the use of normal schools, middle schools and higher schools for females, good books and charts have much increased in number, owing to the yearly improvements having been introduced into them. As regards the supply no great inconveniences are felt as in the case of elementary school books.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Educational societies have for their object the diffusion and development of education. Such societies exist in almost every locality. They are variously formed. Sometimes a society is established in each

particular *Fu*, *Ken* *Gun*, city, town or village, with an organization adapted to its wants. Sometimes a main society is established, with branches in each *Gun* or city. Sometimes individual societies representing *Gun* or cities are united to form a local educational society. Most of the societies are constituted according to the form last mentioned, for the purpose of maintaining connection between *Gun* and cities, and of bringing them under single control. Some of the societies consist of teachers as well as other educational officials and those interested in education, while others are composed of the latter class of members exclusively. These societies generally occupy themselves in discussions or lectures or in giving their opinions on questions submitted to them, or in publishing journals. They are also engaged in the compilation of school books or the establishment of teachers' institutes. Educational exhibitions, or lectures illustrated by magic lanterns, etc., are also given. Rewards or distinctions are sometimes conferred on those who have specially distinguished themselves in the cause of education. There are some instances where schools or libraries are established by these societies. Local educational societies have not only increased in number, but in scope, as the membership steadily increase from year to year. Those receiving assistance from public funds have also increased in number. Those recognized as juridical persons according to the civil law, or those now in course of being constituted as foundations by the provision of a stock found also show a gradual increase in their number.

Among the principal work undertaken by these societies during the present year may be mentioned the educational investigation committee, the training institute for teachers, or the institute for elementary school teachers, or the arts school organized or maintained either by the Teikoku-kyōiku-kwai, or the educational society of the *Fu* of City of Tōkyō. The educational society of the *Ken* of Niigata organized an educational exhibition, besides a musical concert which was also held by the same society. In the *Ken* of Chiba, a library was established in connection with the educational society of the district of Sōsa. In the *Ken* of Nagano and Toyama, and in the Hokkaido, the educational societies were each engaging in the compilation of text books. In the *Ken* of Yamagata, a fourth union meeting was opened under the auspices of the educational society of the same *Ken*, including those of six *Ken* of the north as well as of the Hokkaido. In the *Ken* of Akita, a supplementary school for commerce was organized by the educational

society of the same *Ken*. In the educational society of the *Fu* of Kyōto, a preparatory institute for the normal school previously organized was being maintained with success, and two students sent to the Dōbun-shoin (China), for study. In the *Ken* of Gifu, a national educational exhibition was opened in connection with the Union Agricultural Competitive Exhibition held under the auspices of the five *Ken* included within the eastern agricultural circuit. In the *Ken* of Fukui, two students were sent to the Dōbun-shoin for study. The educational society in the *Ken* of Okinawa has laboured for the further improvement of the higher school for females previously established. Other establishments such as institutes for the training of elementary school teachers are found in almost every *Fu* or *Ken*, turning out a large number of graduates.

PENSIONS TO PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

In accordance with the Law relating to the Pensions to Retired Teachers and to the Families of Deceased Teachers in City, Town and Village Elementary Schools, *yen* 32,131.847 were granted as pensions, during the present financial year, to 718 persons, *yen* 5,076.106 as pensions to the families of deceased teachers to 350 persons, *Yen* 10,675.024 as bonuses to 337 persons, and *yen* 58,204.825 as gratuities to 902 persons, the total amount of money granted being *yen* 106,087.802 and the total number of recipients 2,307. The amount of income relating to pensions was *yen* 132,517.532. Compared with the previous financial year, this shows an increase of *yen* 15,478.107 in the expenditure, of *Yen* 12,308.862 in the income, and of 469 in the number of recipients. The amount of money paid in by cities, towns, villages and *Gun* towards the pension fund was *yen* 101,528.244. The total amount of the pension fund at the end of the present financial year was *yen* 170,453.534 in money, besides government bonds of the nominal value of *yen* 953,750. This shows an increase of *yen* 12,515.498 for the amount paid in, while the amount of the pension fund decreased by *yen* 10,872.752 in money and increased by *yen* 103,750 in the nominal value of government bonds, as compared with the previous financial year. Further details are as follows :

According to the provisions of the Law relating to the Salaries of Directors of *Fu* or *Ken* Normal Schools, and Pensions to Retired Officials and to the Families of Deceased Officials in Public Schools *yen* 5,691 were granted out of the National Treasury during the present financial year as pensions to 35 persons, 17 in *Fu* and *Ken* normal schools, 12 in public middle schools, 3 in higher schools for females, one in public special school, and 2 in public technical schools; *yen* 131 as pensions to the families of deceased officials to 3 persons, 2 in *Fu* and *Ken* normal schools, and one in a public middle school; and *yen* 844.12 as bonuses to 31 persons, 11 in *Fu* or *Ken* normal schools, 13 in public middle schools, 2 in public higher schools for females and 5 in public technical schools. Compared with the previous financial year, the number of recipients of pensions increased by 19 and of bonuses by 12. Gratuities were awarded out of public funds to 317 retired officials, 88 in *Fu* and *Ken* normal schools, 99 in public middle schools, 47 in public higher schools for females, 8 in public special schools, 73 in public technical schools and 2 in other public schools, the total amount of money thus awarded being *yen* 25,649.671. Compared with the previous financial year, this shows an increase of *yen* 5,151.575 in the amount of money paid out and of 60 in the number of recipients. The amount of money paid into the National Treasury during the present financial year, as pension fund by the officials in public schools and also by *Fu*, *Ken*, *Gun*, cities, towns, and villages was *yen* 53,907.165, showing an increase over the previous financial year of *yen* 10,767.539. Further details are as follows:

Statistical Table showing for 1901-1902 the Amount of Money paid into the National Treasury and of Expenditure defrayed out of Public Funds.

Amount of money paid into the National Treasury.	Paid by Fu, Ken, Gun Cities, Towns and villages.	Paid by the Staff of Fu and Ken Normal Schools, etc.	Total.	Expenditure.	Gratuities to retired Teachers.	
					Amount of Money.	No. of Recipients.
	Yen	Yen	Yen		Yen	
Fu and Ken Normal Schools ..	5,863.458	6,226.337	12,089.795	Fu and Ken Normal Schools...	8,142.504	88
Public Middle Schools.....	12,379.543	13,277.461	25,657.004	Public Middle Schools.....	8,615.407	99
Public Higher Schools }	1,893.107	2,120.691	4,013.798	Public Higher Schools }	3,849.500	47
for Females				for Females		
Public Special Schools.....	639.877	653.812	1,293.689	Public Special Schools.....	538.500	8
Public Technical Schools.....	5,199.799	5,528.040	10,727.839	Public Technical Schools	4,215.760	78
Other Public Schools	72.911	62.129	135.040	Other Public Schools	288.000	2
Total	26,038.695	27,868.470	53,907.477	Total	25,649.671	317

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The educational fund was created in pursuance of the Law relating to the Special System of Finance for Educational Stock Fund (No. 80. 1899), and the Imperial Ordinance relating to Educational Stock Fund (No. 435.1899), to take effect on and after the 1st of April in the previous year.

The total mount of educational fund at the end of the present financial year was *yen* 921,312.579, of which *yen* 577,908.049 were granted as loans to cities, towns, or villages, or town or village unions, or town or village school unions; while the amount of deposits was *yen* 343,404.530. Compared with the amounts at the end of the previous financial year, this shows an increase of *yen* 461,868.049 in the amount of loans and a decrease of *yen* 37,926.979 in deposits, the total amount of increase being *yen* 423,941.070. The amounts of loan at the end of the present financial year were as follows, viz., *yen* 7,100 to cities, about *yen* 109,233 to towns, about *yen* 446,279 to villages, *yen* 10,695 to town or village unions, and *yen* 4,600 to town or village school unions; the rate per *yen* 1,000 for each of the above items being *yen* 12, *yen* 189, *yen* 772, *yen* 19, and *yen* 8 respectively.

Although a long time has not yet elapsed since the issue of the Imperial Ordinance relating to educational fund, still it may be admitted that the said ordinance has been very efficient in assisting the development of general education, in equipping ordinary elementary schools, and in stimulating teachers in public elementary schools, so that great facilities were thus afforded in the educational administration in almost every *Fu* and *Ken*. However as regards the applications for loans, strict inquiries are made on the part of local authorities in regard to their validity, in order to make the loans as effectual as possible, so that a large amount of deposits still remains untouchd.

The number of persons who were receiving additional salaries at the end of the present year according to the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries for Long Service to Teachers in City, Town, and Village Elementary Schools was 24,678, of whom 22,709 were regular and 1,969 assistant teachers, receiving additional salaries of *yen* 545,016 and *yen* 35,442 respectively, the total amount of additional salaries being *yen* 580,458. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 4,319 in the number of regular and of 117 in the number of assistant teachers, the total being 4,489; while the amount of additional salaries shows an increase of *yen* 103,656 for the former and of *yen* 3,060 for the latter, the total being *yen* 106,716. The number of those receiving special additional salaries was 3,520, the amount of salaries being *yen* 63,969. The number of those receiving additional salaries according to Art. VI. of the Law relating to Aid out of the National Treasury towards the Expenses of the City, Town, and Village Elementary School Education included 3,237 regular teachers and 471 assistant teachers receiving additional salaries of *yen* 67,226 and *yen* 6,743 respectively. There were 2,795 persons in receipt of special additional salaries, besides those for long service and those under Art. VI of the law above mentioned, the amount of the said additional salaries being *yen* 52,852; and also 4,910 persons who come under Art. XI of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries, the amount of difference to which they are entitled being *yen* 39,176 in the aggregate. If a distinction be made in regard to sexes among those in receipt of additional salaries for long service, it will be seen that there are 23,928 males and 750 females, the percentage of the latter being 3.13.

**STOCK FUND FOR ADDITIONAL SALARIES FOR LONG
SERVICE TO TEACHERS IN CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**

The stock fund for additional salaries for long services to teachers in city, town, or village elementary schools was created in pursuance of the Law relating to Aid out of the National Treasury towards the Expenses of the City, Town or Village Elementary School Education and the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries to Teachers

in City, Town or Village Elementary Schools, the same to take effect on and after the 1st of April of the previous year. The aid paid out of the National Treasury during the previous and the present financial years amounted to *yen* 2,000,000.

The income for the present financial year included *yen* 1,000,000 as aid out of the National Treasury, *yen* 13,178.127 as supply out of *Fu* or *Ken* expenses, *yen* 45,832.642 as proceeds from stock fund, and *yen* 386,295.446 as balance from the preceding year, including the value of government bonds and deposits, the total being *yen* 1,445,309.985, showing an increase over the previous year of *yen* 417,329.897. The amount of expenditure was *yen* 783,599.006, including the additional salaries for long service, special additional salaries, and additional salaries under Art. VI of the Law relating to Aid out of the National Treasury, and Art. XI. of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries. The amount of money transferred to the accounts for the following financial year included the government bonds and deposits amounting to *yen* 661,707.209, showing an increase over the previous year of *yen* 141,918.134 in the amount of additional salaries and *yen* 275,411.763 in the amount transferred to the accounts for the following financial year. The regulations above mentioned, though recently established, have proved very efficacious in promoting diligence in teachers from the sense of gratitude for the benefits conferred upon them, and especially those for the special additional salaries seem to have exerted a very wholesome effect on the distribution of teachers.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURE.

The general state of public school expenditure of *Fu*, *Ken*, *Gun*, cities, towns and villages for the present financial year is as follows :

The amount of public school expenditure of *Fu*, *Ken*, *Gun*, cities, towns and villages includes *yen* 29,815,717 for elementary schools, *yen* 3,021,043 for normal schools, *yen* 4,921,424 for middle schools, *yen* 1,314,939 for higher schools for females, *yen* 228,658 for special schools, *yen* 2,282,143 for technical schools, *yen* 172,787 for blind and dumb schools, miscellaneous schools, kindergartens and libraries and *yen* 827,484 for other educational purposes, the total being *yen* 42,584,194. The above figures show, if compared with the previous

financial year, an increase of *yen* 4,711,772 for elementary schools, *yen* 1,013,623 for middle schools, *yen* 497,985 for higher schools for females, *yen* 66,672 for special schools, *yen* 634,359 for technical schools, *yen* 13,974 for blind and dumb schools, miscellaneous schools, kindergartens and libraries, and *yen* 302,354 for other educational purposes, while the amount for normal schools decreased by *yen* 56,717, the total increase being *yen* 7,184,022. The increase above mentioned is chiefly due to expenses incurred for new buildidgs, salaries of teachers, school books, apparatus, specimens and other school fittings which necessarily follow the diffusion and development of education. The total amount of income including tuition fees and other income for educational purposes was *yen* 7,863,632 which shows, if compared with the amount of expenditure, a deficiency of *yen* 34,725,162, which was defrayed out of *Fu* and *Ken* taxes, local rates, *Gun* rates, and city, town and village taxes and other incomes. Compared with the previous financial year, the total amount of expenditure increased by *yen* 7,937,978. This increase in the amount of expenditure is of course due to the prosperity of education, but also to the increase of burdens imposed on cities, towns and villages in consequence of the abolition of tuition fees. If the amount of tuition fees levied during the previous financial year be compared with the actual amount of income accruing from the same, it will be seen that the amount has decreased from *yen* 2,463,683 for the previous year to *yen* 641,262 for the present, the difference being *yen* 1,463,681.

The amount of public school expenditure of *Fu* and *Ken* was *yen* 10,980,837. The amount of income was *yen* 1,519,748, including tuition fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficiency of *yen* 9,461,089, which was defrayed out of *Fu* and *Ken* taxes, local rates, etc. Compared with the previous year, the amount of public school expenditure increased by *yen* 2,021,516, of income by *yen* 180,739 and of deficiency by *yen* 1,840,777.

The amount of public school expenditure of *Gun* was *yen* 843,041. The amount of income was *yen* 208,671, including tuition fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with public school expenditure, a deficiency of *yen* 634,370, which was defrayed out of *Gun* rates and other incomes. Compared with the previous year, the amount of public school expenditure increased by *yen* 288,948, of income by *yen* 96,101 and of deficiency by *yen* 192,848.

The amount of public school expenditure of cities was *yen* 4,937,660.

The amount of income was *yen* 1,711,413 including tuition fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficiency of *yen* 3,196,247, which as defrayed out of city taxes and other incomes. Compared with the previous year, the amount of public school expenditure increased by *yen* 662,021, of income by *yen* 69,627 and of deficiency by *yen* 592,394.

The amount of public school expenditure of towns and villages was *yen* 26,291,330. The amount of income was *yen* 4,862,474, including tuition fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficiency of *yen* 21,428,956, which was defrayed out of town and village taxes and other incomes. Compared with the previous year, the amount of public school expenditure increased by *yen* 4,451,618, of income by *yen* 860,341, and of deficiency by *yen* 5,311,959.

The following table shows the detailed items of public school expenditure, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table showing, for 1901-1902, the Amount of Public

		Elementary Schools.	Normal Schools.	Middle Schools.
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries for School directors, Curators, etc. ....		..	..	179,366
„ „ Teachers, assistant teachers	10,164,972	550,407	1,063,210	
„ „ Other teachers	4,359,834	68,871	547,102	
„ „ dormitory Superintendents .....	..	..	26,449	
„ „ Clerks .....	..	37,890	95,204	
„ „ Kindergarten Conductors	12,509	1,190	..	
Travelling expenses.....	385,719	36,059	79,777	
Salaries for Yatoi, ushers, Servants etc.	1,148,243	88,406	168,133	
Pupils' expenses	59,316	982,164	3,397	
Rent for grounds and houses	255,579	8,869	13,033	
Expenses for books and apparatus.....	1,026,502	90,389	218,328	
„ „ furniture	1,010,755	139,079	171,258	
„ „ articles of consumption	1,354,519	65,028	105,454	
„ „ buildings	7,689,941	807,675	2,038,862	
„ „ repairs	937,415	68,889	83,234	
Other expenses.....	1,410,413	76,127	128,617	
Total		29,815,717	3,021,043	4,921,424
Income.	Tuition-fees	3,039,177	30,813	888,795
	Kindergarten fees	22,591	1,120	..
	Visitors' fees .....	..	..	..
	Voluntary contributions	1,513,273	..	123,495
	Amount derived from school stock property	522,358	194	12,962
	Miscellaneous	896,901	17,916	14,796
	Aids out of the National Treasury .....	..	..	..
Total		5,994,300	50,043	1,039,948

School Expenditure of Fu, Ken, Gnn, Cities, Towns and Villages.

Higher Schools for Females.	Special Schools.	Technical Schools.	Blind and Dumb Schools.	Miscellaneous Schools.	Kindergartens.	Libraries.	Others.	Total.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
36,792	6,629	111,631	600	1,780	212	1,228	..	338,238
162,859	56,864	501,150	1,894	6,539	..	..	..	12,507,895
45,121	6,246	76,569	697	5,929	..	..	..	5,100,369
1,395	..	2,107	..	..	..	..	..	29,951
15,353	6,214	36,074	..	484	..	1,881	..	193,100
666	..	..	..	..	37,336	..	..	51,701
11,378	444	47,097	78	393	425	281	3,536	565,237
26,208	23,026	97,536	669	2,194	12,507	1,825	34,622	1,603,369
5,090	..	21,016	..	3,421	69	..	10,814	1,085,287
6,450	60	20,598	..	582	1,498	278	144	307,091
35,674	11,460	151,285	224	1,585	3,275	13,787	554	1,553,063
46,968	8,309	81,966	191	1,201	2,764	1,177	509	1,464,177
18,777	12,018	101,440	377	1,867	7,612	1,214	2,894	1,671,200
869,745	43,764	872,264	..	1,278	35,600	2,832	..	12,361,961
12,407	21,602	39,673	615	718	3,730	868	27	1,169,178
20,056	32,022	121,736	493	945	7,076	558	774,334	2,572,377
1,314,939	228,658	2,282,142	5,838	28,916	112,104	25,929	827,484	42,584,194
122,214	35,226	119,736	401	7,532	..	..	..	4,243,894
653	..	..	..	..	29,385	..	..	53,749
..	..	..	..	..	..	426	..	426
19,505	300	44,343	1,027	954	1,302	..	1,484	1,705,683
639	..	4,663	3,588	386	37	..	..	544,727
1,701	84,648	49,046	21	49	97	19	29,292	1,094,486
..	..	220,667	..	..	..	..	..	220,667
144,712	120,174	438,455	5,037	8,921	30,821	445	30,776	7,863,632

The general state of public school property belonging to *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns and villages at the end of the present financial year was as follows :

The total value of public school property belonging to *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns and villages was *yen* 81,166,972. The amount of school stock property includes *yen* 5,888,352 in money, and other property valued at *yen* 14,411,039. Compared with the previous year, the total value of public school property increased by *yen* 17,557,232. The amount of school stock property also increased by *yen* 392,791 in money and by *yen* 5,189,357 in value of other property. As the value of public school property was estimated according to the current rate at the end of the present financial year, the above mentioned increase in the value of school property may partly be ascribed to the rise of the said rate at the time referred to above, but the establishment of new schools, the extension of the school grounds, the construction of new or additional school houses, the large addition of books, apparatuses, or furniture, all of which necessarily follow the prosperity of education, must be taken as the chief causes that have brought about such enormous increase in the value. If a comparison be made with the value of school property before five years, it will be seen that the area of school sites and grounds increased by 12,109,837 *tsubo* and of school rooms and other buildings by 901,481 *tsubo*. The same comparison also shows that the value of public school property, including school grounds, revenue lands, buildings, books, instruments, apparatuses and furniture increased by *yen* 45,984,865, and the amount of public school stock property shows an increase of *yen* 719,988.

The value of public school property of *Fu* and *Ken* was *yen* 19,653,222. The amount of school stock property includes *yen* 285,552 in money and other property valued at *yen* 75,172. Compared with the value at the end of the previous financial year, the total value of the school stock property increased by *yen* 4,353,430, while the amount of school stock property decreased by *yen* 26,260 in money and increased by *yen* 59,249 in value of other property.

The value of public school property of *Gun* was *yen* 492,465. The amount of school stock property includes *yen* 41,927 in money, and other property valued at *yen* 3,962. Compared with the value at the end of the previous financial year, the total value of the public school property increased by *yen* 176,763, while the amount of school stock property shows an increase of *yen* 29,144 in money and of *yen* 977 in value of other property.

The value of public school property of cities was *yen* 14,448,457. The amount of school stock property includes *yen* 367,561 in money and other property valued at *yen* 1,120,011. Compared with the value at the end of the previous financial year, the total value of the public school property increased by *yen* 2,590,949, while that of school stock property shows an increase of *yen* 13,492 and a decrease of *yen* 304,326 in value of other property. This decrease is chiefly due to the schools belonging to the class of *Gun* establishments having been remodeled as *Ken* establishments.

The value of public school property of towns and villages was *yen* 46,572,833. The amount of school stock property includes *yen* 5,193,337 in money and other property valued at *yen* 13,201,894. Compared with the value at the end of the previous financial year, the total value of the public school property increased by *yen* 10,466,085, while that of school stock property shows an increase of *yen* 376,440 in money and of *yen* 5,433,457 in value of other property.

The following table shows the detailed items of public school property, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table showing the Value of Public School Property of Fu, Ken, Gun Cities, Towns and Villages.

	1901-1902	1900-1901	1899-1900	1898-1899	1897-1898
Area of school grounds	Taibo 11,820,687	Taibo 10,401,936	Taibo 8,481,731	Taibo 7,624,302	Taibo 6,969,892
" " revenue lands belonging to schools	17,863,500	20,893,539	11,008,408	11,742,848	10,554,458
Total	29,684,187	31,295,475	19,490,137	19,367,150	17,524,350
(Class rooms	1,832,736	1,678,578	1,549,200	1,476,749	1,426,412
" " buildings { Other rooms	1,349,878	1,150,598	980,249	875,865	794,721
Total	3,182,614	2,829,176	2,529,449	2,352,614	2,221,133
Value of school grounds	Yen 15,522,729	Yen 12,687,109	Yen 9,816,993	Yen 8,256,826	Yen 6,667,936
" " revenue lands belonging to schools	1,623,282	1,590,094	1,909,475	1,603,114	1,451,954
" " buildings	51,171,451	38,567,190	29,508,379	23,948,948	20,482,148
" " books	3,076,471	2,657,069	2,389,410	2,137,574	1,958,271
" " apparatus and specimens	4,295,166	3,687,446	2,975,714	2,557,675	2,205,214
" " furniture	5,477,873	4,490,832	3,527,950	2,884,002	2,416,581
Total	81,166,972	63,579,740	50,121,921	41,388,139	35,182,107
Amount of money	5,868,352	5,495,561	5,642,558	5,398,001	5,168,364
Grounds { Area	57,030,522	40,322,963	44,035,824	43,652,161	38,539,203
Value	6,001,922	3,631,894	2,761,080	2,554,171	2,122,210
Buildings { Area	416,095	495,224	442,890	400,273	376,045
Value	7,913,651	5,040,016	3,860,562	3,386,449	2,973,249
Value of Other property	495,466	549,662	396,538	361,216	362,534
Total value	14,411,039	9,221,682	7,036,190	6,301,836	5,477,993
School stock property.					

PART III.
STATISTICS.

PART
STATIS
ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL POPULA

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		School Under Obligation to attend School.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	129,774	123,708	253,482
	Kanagawa	72,265	67,876	140,141
	Niigata	130,221	118,299	248,520
	Saitama	90,602	84,255	174,857
	Chiba	88,910	82,157	171,067
	Ibaraki	87,422	78,640	166,062
	Gumma	63,428	60,876	124,304
	Tochigi	67,535	59,675	127,210
	Shizuoka	93,748	87,207	180,955
	Yamanashi	42,246	38,243	80,489
	Nagano	94,734	90,440	185,174
Total		960,885	891,376	1,852,261
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	74,806	59,278	134,084
	Miyagi	72,537	65,866	138,403
	Fukushima	89,807	83,431	173,238
	Iwate	58,512	51,755	110,267
	Aomori	54,210	48,491	102,704
	Yamagata	67,885	62,380	130,265
	Akita	67,796	58,615	126,411
Total		485,553	429,819	915,372
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	64,792	60,221	125,013
	Osaka	98,073	89,004	187,077
	Hyogo	127,806	120,273	248,079
	Nara	42,490	39,281	81,771
	Miye	73,844	68,041	141,885
	Aichi	125,883	117,868	243,751
	Shiga	52,093	48,833	100,926
	Gifu	74,384	69,097	143,481
	Fukui	47,319	43,450	90,769
	Ishikawa	55,222	51,510	106,732
	Toyama	62,658	58,096	120,754
	Wakayama	49,135	44,551	93,686
Total		873,699	810,225	1,683,924
4th Circuit.	Tottori	29,748	26,987	56,735
	Shimane	48,593	45,747	94,340
	Okayama	76,275	66,788	143,063
	Hiroshima	113,276	101,903	215,179
	Yamaguchi	71,798	66,978	138,776
	Tokushima	48,236	43,751	91,987
	Kagawa	49,909	45,978	95,887
	Ehime	69,137	65,256	134,393
	Kochi	45,334	42,584	87,918
	Total	552,306	505,972	1,058,278
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	63,640	57,507	121,147
	Fukuoka	108,036	99,687	207,723
	Oita	55,054	52,042	107,096
	Saga	45,480	40,767	86,247
	Kumamoto	85,857	79,383	165,240
	Miyazaki	34,091	31,463	65,554
	Kagoshima	86,364	75,529	161,893
Total		515,830	471,824	987,654
Grand Total		3,388,273	3,109,216	6,497,489

III.
TICS.
SCHOOLS.
TION, 1901-1902.

Population.					
Not yet under Obligation to attend School			Total Number of Children of School Age.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
16,678	15,874	32,552	146,452	139,582	286,034
9,308	8,975	18,283	81,573	76,851	158,424
18,553	18,860	37,413	148,774	137,150	285,923
13,248	13,447	26,695	103,850	97,702	201,552
12,365	12,123	24,488	101,275	94,280	195,555
11,022	10,786	21,808	98,444	89,426	187,870
9,259	9,494	18,753	72,687	70,370	143,057
9,518	9,649	19,167	77,053	66,324	143,377
13,934	13,860	27,844	107,732	101,067	208,799
6,035	6,233	12,267	48,281	44,475	92,756
13,969	13,965	27,934	108,703	104,405	213,108
133,939	133,265	267,204	1,094,824	1,024,641	2,119,465
12,296	11,168	23,464	87,102	70,446	157,548
9,580	9,486	19,066	82,117	75,352	157,469
12,656	12,534	25,190	102,463	95,965	198,428
7,814	7,754	15,598	66,356	59,509	125,865
7,232	7,007	14,239	61,442	55,501	116,943
9,223	9,186	18,409	77,108	71,566	148,674
8,694	8,149	16,843	76,490	66,764	143,254
67,525	65,284	132,809	553,078	495,103	1,048,181
9,536	9,331	18,867	74,328	69,552	143,880
14,304	13,510	27,814	112,377	102,514	214,891
20,793	20,427	41,220	118,599	140,700	259,299
6,168	6,118	12,286	48,658	45,399	94,057
11,001	10,965	21,966	84,845	79,006	163,851
17,968	17,886	35,854	143,851	135,754	279,605
7,402	7,253	14,655	59,495	56,086	115,581
9,690	9,550	19,240	84,074	78,647	162,721
6,694	6,728	13,422	54,013	50,178	104,191
8,060	8,170	16,230	63,282	59,680	122,962
7,717	8,040	15,757	70,375	66,136	136,511
7,605	7,578	15,183	56,740	52,129	108,869
126,938	125,556	252,494	1,000,637	935,781	1,936,418
4,375	4,199	8,574	34,123	31,186	65,309
7,169	6,916	14,085	55,762	52,663	108,425
12,290	11,482	23,772	88,565	78,270	166,835
16,156	15,439	31,595	129,432	117,342	246,774
9,899	9,662	19,561	81,697	76,640	158,337
7,746	7,328	15,374	55,982	51,379	107,361
8,010	7,720	15,730	57,919	53,698	111,617
10,887	10,447	21,334	80,024	75,703	155,727
6,751	6,473	13,224	52,085	49,057	101,142
83,283	79,966	163,249	635,589	585,938	1,221,527
9,163	9,097	18,263	72,806	66,604	139,410
16,212	15,817	32,029	124,248	115,504	239,752
8,496	8,424	16,920	61,550	60,466	122,016
7,326	7,563	14,889	52,806	48,330	101,136
11,728	12,166	23,794	97,585	91,449	189,034
5,542	5,530	11,072	39,633	36,933	76,566
13,473	13,541	27,014	99,837	89,070	188,907
4,594	5,066	9,660	41,902	40,512	82,414
76,537	77,104	153,641	592,367	548,928	1,141,295
488,222	491,175	969,397	3,876,495	3,590,391	7,466,886

ELEMENTARY

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING THE

	Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Attending Ordinary Elementary Schools		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	69,609	64,702	134,311
	Kanagawa	32,187	29,779	61,966
	Nigata	65,600	70,999	136,599
	Saitama	45,940	51,597	97,537
	Chiba	43,172	38,176	81,348
	Ibaraki	44,809	41,612	86,421
	Gumma	30,444	30,558	61,002
	Tochigi	32,192	27,350	59,542
	Shizuoka	45,171	40,232	85,403
	Yamanashi	18,091	14,146	32,237
	Nagano	43,492	48,696	92,188
	Total	470,707	457,847	928,554
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	44,841	29,967	74,808
	Miyagi	37,290	40,396	77,686
	Fukushima	44,287	38,628	82,915
	Iwate	33,207	28,317	61,524
	Aomori	33,225	23,920	57,145
	Yamagata	32,675	30,620	63,295
	Akita	34,880	31,242	66,122
	Total	260,405	223,090	483,495
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	32,471	31,999	64,470
	Osaka	48,346	43,445	91,791
	Hyogo	62,552	60,011	122,563
	Nara	19,843	18,617	38,460
	Miye	35,837	33,873	69,710
	Aichi	57,718	54,462	112,180
	Shiga	26,571	25,805	52,376
	Gifu	35,011	33,961	68,972
	Fukui	23,877	21,172	45,049
	Ishikawa	28,006	27,053	55,059
	Toyama	30,488	27,521	58,009
	Wakayama	24,257	22,554	46,811
	Total	424,977	400,473	825,450
4th Circuit.	Tottori	13,144	13,295	26,439
	Shimane	25,331	25,876	51,207
	Okayama	38,047	35,534	73,581
	Hiroshima	62,926	60,177	123,103
	Yamaguchi	31,366	30,684	62,050
	Tokushima	23,333	21,105	44,438
	Kagawa	23,486	22,147	45,633
	Ehime	34,373	32,650	67,023
	Kochi	25,223	23,952	49,175
	Total	277,229	265,420	542,649
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	36,535	35,701	72,236
	Fukuoka	52,739	53,378	106,117
	Oita	29,842	30,304	60,146
	Saga	22,085	23,563	45,648
	Kumamoto	49,946	53,285	103,231
	Miyazaki	20,775	22,684	43,459
	Kagoshima	48,380	48,823	97,203
	Okinawa	20,889	17,450	38,339
	Total	281,191	285,188	566,379
Grand Total		1,714,509	1,632,018	3,346,527

SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

PRESCRIBED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, 1901-1902.

Having Completed Ordinary Elementary Course.			Total Number of Children of School Age receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
42,018	33,803	75,821	111,627	98,505	210,132
29,547	21,942	51,489	61,734	51,721	113,455
58,708	30,776	89,484	124,308	101,775	226,083
42,597	27,271	69,868	88,537	78,868	167,405
38,821	23,653	62,474	81,993	61,829	143,822
38,806	23,343	62,149	83,615	64,955	148,570
29,325	19,838	49,163	59,769	50,396	110,165
29,157	17,067	46,224	61,349	44,417	105,766
44,035	29,056	73,091	83,206	69,288	152,494
20,844	9,043	29,887	38,935	23,189	62,124
48,609	32,845	81,658	92,301	81,545	173,846
422,667	268,641	691,308	893,374	726,486	1,619,862
18,315	10,111	28,426	63,156	40,078	103,234
33,725	20,865	54,590	71,015	61,261	132,276
38,740	16,800	55,540	83,027	55,428	138,455
22,021	10,253	32,274	55,228	38,570	93,798
16,751	5,325	22,076	49,970	29,245	79,215
32,019	16,294	48,313	64,694	46,914	111,608
23,353	8,329	31,682	58,233	39,571	97,804
184,924	87,977	272,901	445,329	311,067	756,396
30,033	23,017	53,050	62,504	55,016	117,520
41,596	30,425	72,021	89,942	73,870	163,812
52,763	36,517	89,280	115,315	96,528	211,843
21,240	17,094	38,334	41,083	35,711	76,794
34,507	22,634	57,141	70,344	56,507	126,851
63,152	45,133	108,285	120,870	99,595	220,465
23,609	16,385	39,994	50,180	42,190	92,370
35,313	23,363	58,676	70,324	57,324	127,648
20,843	10,711	31,554	44,720	31,883	76,603
23,542	12,523	36,065	51,548	39,576	91,124
27,021	17,630	44,651	57,509	45,151	102,660
21,936	13,731	35,667	46,193	36,285	82,478
395,555	269,163	664,718	820,532	669,636	1,490,168
15,382	9,912	25,294	28,526	23,207	51,733
21,755	14,988	36,743	47,086	40,864	87,950
35,383	24,968	60,351	73,430	60,502	133,932
45,187	27,327	72,514	108,113	87,504	195,617
37,225	26,116	63,341	68,591	56,800	125,391
21,500	10,487	31,987	44,833	31,591	76,425
23,164	15,263	38,427	46,650	37,410	84,060
29,843	20,206	50,049	64,216	52,856	117,072
18,005	12,224	30,229	43,228	36,176	79,404
247,444	161,491	408,935	524,673	426,911	951,584
24,072	11,397	35,469	60,607	47,098	107,705
52,529	38,474	91,003	105,268	91,852	197,120
22,112	11,128	33,240	51,954	41,432	93,386
22,517	14,120	36,637	44,602	37,683	82,285
34,055	20,751	54,806	84,001	74,036	158,037
12,330	6,186	18,516	33,105	28,870	61,975
34,673	18,415	53,088	83,053	67,238	150,291
10,099	3,679	13,778	30,988	21,129	52,117
212,387	124,150	336,537	493,578	409,338	902,916
1,462,977	911,422	2,374,399	3,177,486	2,543,440	5,720,926

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE NOT RECEIVING

	Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Temporary Exemption from School Attendance.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	16,382	22,850	39,232
	Kanagawa	8,697	11,626	20,323
	Niigata	5,100	15,508	20,608
	Saitama	1,689	4,877	6,566
	Chiba	5,738	17,065	22,803
	Ibaraki	3,189	12,242	15,431
	Gumba	3,275	9,479	12,754
	Tochigi	4,133	9,729	13,862
	Shizuoka	3,768	15,676	19,444
	Yamanashi	1,300	7,490	8,790
	Nagano	1,268	4,506	5,774
	Total	54,539	131,048	185,587
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	10,750	18,165	28,915
	Miyagi	885	2,875	3,760
	Fukushima	6,400	26,898	33,298
	Iwate	2,816	11,474	14,290
	Aomori	3,757	17,649	21,406
	Yamagata	1,963	9,099	11,062
	Akita	9,271	18,409	27,680
	Total	35,842	104,569	140,411
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	1,994	4,555	6,549
	Osaka	7,871	14,878	22,749
	Hyogo	11,135	21,045	32,180
	Nara	1,258	3,435	4,693
	Mie	3,122	10,837	13,959
	Aichi	4,193	15,111	19,310
	Shiga	1,313	4,306	5,619
	Gifu	3,257	9,778	13,035
	Fukui	2,318	10,726	13,044
	Ishikawa	3,498	11,682	15,180
	Toyama	4,505	12,164	16,669
	Wakayama	2,315	6,604	8,919
	Total	46,785	125,121	171,906
4th Circuit.	Tottori	1,008	3,232	4,240
	Shimane	1,186	4,361	5,547
	Okayama	2,449	5,640	8,089
	Hiroshima	4,320	12,542	16,862
	Yamaguchi	2,706	8,769	11,477
	Tokushima	3,256	11,998	15,254
	Kagawa	2,267	6,509	8,776
	Ehime	4,059	10,970	15,029
	Kochi	1,877	6,129	8,006
	Total	23,130	70,150	93,280
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	2,207	7,750	9,957
	Fukuoka	2,287	7,101	9,388
	Oita	2,808	10,191	12,999
	Saga	627	2,517	3,144
	Kumamoto	1,075	4,048	5,123
	Miyazaki	799	2,273	3,072
	Kagoshima	2,487	6,512	8,999
	Okinawa	5,545	12,650	18,195
	Total	17,835	53,042	70,877
Grand Total		178,131	483,930	662,061

SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

THE PRESCRIBED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, 1901-1902.

Permanent Exemption from School Attendance.			Total No. of Children of School Age, not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1,765	2,353	4,118	18,147	25,203	43,350
1,834	4,529	6,363	10,531	16,155	26,686
813	1,016	1,829	5,913	16,524	22,437
376	510	886	2,065	5,387	7,452
1,179	3,263	4,442	6,917	20,328	27,245
618	1,443	2,061	3,807	13,685	17,492
384	1,001	1,385	3,659	10,480	14,139
2,053	5,529	7,582	6,186	15,258	21,444
774	2,243	3,017	4,542	17,919	22,461
2,011	7,564	9,575	3,311	15,054	18,365
1,165	4,389	5,554	2,433	8,895	11,328
12,972	33,840	46,812	67,511	164,888	232,399
900	1,035	1,935	11,650	19,200	30,850
637	1,730	2,367	1,522	4,605	6,127
380	1,105	1,485	6,780	28,003	34,783
468	1,711	2,179	3,284	13,185	16,469
477	1,600	2,077	4,234	19,249	23,483
1,228	6,367	7,595	3,191	15,466	18,657
292	635	927	9,563	19,044	28,607
4,382	14,183	18,565	40,224	118,752	158,976
294	650	944	2,288	5,205	7,493
260	256	516	8,131	15,134	23,265
1,356	2,700	4,056	12,491	23,745	36,236
149	135	284	1,407	3,570	4,977
378	697	1,075	3,500	11,534	15,034
814	3,162	3,976	5,013	18,273	23,286
600	2,337	2,937	1,913	6,643	8,556
803	1,995	2,798	4,060	11,773	15,833
281	841	1,122	2,599	11,567	14,166
176	252	428	3,674	11,934	15,608
644	781	1,425	5,149	12,045	18,094
627	1,662	2,289	2,942	8,266	11,208
6,382	15,468	21,850	53,167	140,589	193,756
214	548	762	1,222	3,780	5,002
321	522	843	1,507	4,883	6,390
396	646	1,042	2,845	6,286	9,131
843	1,857	2,700	5,163	14,399	19,562
499	1,409	1,908	3,207	10,178	13,385
147	161	308	3,403	12,159	15,562
992	2,059	3,051	3,259	8,568	11,827
862	1,430	2,292	4,921	12,400	17,321
229	279	508	2,106	6,408	8,514
4,503	8,911	13,414	27,633	79,061	106,694
826	2,659	3,485	3,033	10,409	13,442
481	734	1,215	2,768	7,835	10,603
292	419	711	3,100	10,610	13,710
251	567	818	878	3,084	3,962
781	1,299	2,080	1,856	5,347	7,203
187	320	507	986	2,593	3,579
824	1,779	2,603	3,311	8,291	11,602
775	1,667	2,442	6,320	14,317	20,637
4,417	9,444	13,861	22,252	62,486	84,738
32,656	81,846	114,502	210,787	565,776	776,563

NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING INSTRUCTION *PER CENT.*

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		Male Pupils receiving Instruction <i>per cent.</i> of Sch. ol Population.				
		1901—2	1900—1	1899	1898	1897
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	86.02	80.17	70.41	70.94	66.98
	Kanagawa	85.43	82.91	84.79	83.20	82.77
	Niigata	95.46	89.11	81.89	77.80	73.37
	Saitama	97.72	89.59	77.93	75.18	74.52
	Chiba	92.22	87.35	83.94	82.54	82.40
	Ibaraki	95.65	92.99	86.53	83.07	81.45
	Gumaba	94.23	92.24	87.56	86.38	85.14
	Tochigi	90.84	87.25	86.25	82.10	81.18
	Shizuoka	95.16	85.97	88.80	87.13	86.28
	Yamanashi	92.16	90.50	87.65	86.44	86.04
	Nagano	97.43	95.66	91.35	89.49	89.77
	Total	92.97	88.12	83.21	81.14	79.39
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	84.43	79.09	62.65	60.38	59.07
	Miyagi	97.90	96.83	91.71	86.24	85.89
	Fukushima	92.45	88.11	84.58	84.23	83.38
	Iwate	94.39	91.74	85.59	84.54	84.08
	Aomori	92.19	88.72	82.70	78.98	77.52
	Yamagata	95.30	92.83	89.16	87.39	85.62
	Akita	85.89	91.98	87.25	82.81	81.04
	Total	91.72	89.65	82.89	80.62	79.92
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	96.47	94.82	88.04	85.48	83.79
	Osaka	91.71	89.35	83.77	80.87	80.01
	Hyogo	90.23	89.35	81.97	76.99	75.30
	Nara	96.69	96.38	93.71	92.65	89.70
	Miye	95.26	92.81	88.21	87.26	86.19
	Aichi	96.02	91.58	85.92	84.00	81.12
	Shiga	96.33	95.01	92.06	88.52	85.96
	Gifu	94.54	91.49	85.41	82.11	79.54
	Fukui	94.51	91.34	87.25	84.70	84.12
	Ishikawa	93.35	91.22	87.97	86.37	86.26
	Toyama	91.78	88.67	88.04	85.20	84.82
	Wakayama	94.01	90.70	85.18	79.32	77.05
	Total	93.91	91.48	86.45	83.49	81.84
4th Circuit.	Tottori	95.89	94.43	82.06	79.48	79.77
	Shimane	96.90	96.53	94.33	91.11	89.18
	Okayama	96.27	91.65	86.12	84.82	83.80
	Hiroshima	95.44	92.51	85.92	80.62	78.83
	Yamaguchi	95.53	94.38	90.64	88.86	88.14
	Tokushima	92.95	89.45	82.03	78.32	76.92
	Kagawa	93.47	91.89	87.60	85.13	81.14
	Ehime	92.88	89.61	86.51	84.13	80.90
	Kochi	95.35	93.20	89.37	87.07	83.06
	Total	95.00	92.45	87.15	84.11	82.14
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	95.23	89.33	84.34	81.95	79.42
	Fukuoka	97.44	95.52	90.64	88.22	84.76
	Oita	91.37	91.58	84.34	80.89	82.09
	Saga	98.07	94.81	87.99	85.24	82.20
	Kumamoto	97.84	97.52	90.06	87.64	85.74
	Miyazaki	97.11	94.01	85.68	84.97	82.21
	Kagoshima	96.17	94.50	89.92	82.02	78.15
	Okinawa	83.06	63.33	60.34	56.93	51.03
	Total	95.69	92.43	86.18	82.92	80.25
General Average		93.78	90.55	95.06	82.42	80.67

SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

OF SCHOOL POPULATION FOR FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS.

Female Pupils receiving Instruction per cent. of School Population.					Pupils of Both Sexes receiving Instruction per cent. of School Population.				
1901—2	1900—1	1899	1898	1897	1901—2	1900—1	1899	1898	1897
79.63	71.49	61.72	61.74	58.05	82.90	76.00	66.26	66.60	62.77
76.20	73.03	70.40	68.07	66.04	80.96	78.18	77.90	76.00	74.71
86.03	58.43	39.36	30.35	27.87	90.97	74.51	61.44	55.10	51.69
93.61	61.34	44.50	40.65	38.99	95.74	76.22	61.83	58.56	57.43
75.26	64.18	57.88	55.08	54.01	84.07	76.39	71.97	69.90	69.44
82.60	76.03	56.75	51.07	47.33	89.47	84.98	72.82	68.50	65.63
82.78	75.19	64.47	61.55	58.11	88.63	83.88	76.41	74.39	72.06
74.43	68.11	61.45	53.69	50.79	83.14	78.28	74.86	69.00	67.17
79.45	64.51	62.98	61.56	58.73	87.59	75.63	76.40	75.10	73.27
60.64	53.73	48.00	44.40	43.69	77.18	72.97	68.97	66.51	65.56
90.16	59.41	62.53	57.55	54.99	93.88	87.77	77.43	74.17	72.97
81.50	67.92	54.57	52.38	49.68	87.45	78.47	70.57	67.57	65.34
67.61	59.23	40.16	38.48	35.71	76.99	70.38	52.76	50.87	48.68
93.01	86.36	62.08	50.08	57.42	95.57	91.82	77.93	68.74	73.76
66.44	53.25	46.99	43.68	41.39	79.92	71.54	67.36	65.51	63.92
74.52	63.94	47.24	44.06	40.53	85.06	73.04	68.30	66.20	64.41
60.31	50.14	37.97	32.45	29.75	77.14	70.41	61.63	57.35	55.30
75.21	63.38	50.67	45.18	41.92	85.68	78.91	71.25	67.71	65.37
67.51	58.94	47.51	34.60	31.32	77.37	76.79	69.17	60.78	58.12
72.37	62.32	47.99	41.87	40.52	82.63	76.91	66.85	62.77	62.06
91.36	88.08	72.41	68.23	66.22	94.01	91.55	80.46	77.12	75.25
82.99	78.99	69.71	66.27	64.60	87.56	84.46	77.14	73.97	72.72
80.26	74.02	63.27	57.86	54.04	85.39	81.97	72.93	67.86	65.18
90.91	89.83	85.17	83.28	78.57	93.91	93.22	89.61	88.14	84.34
83.05	78.51	68.72	66.77	63.42	89.40	85.95	78.87	77.52	75.26
84.50	68.50	56.02	51.18	48.42	90.45	80.53	71.55	68.25	65.56
86.40	83.06	75.66	67.85	63.23	91.52	89.21	84.19	78.57	75.01
82.96	74.38	60.31	55.53	52.20	88.97	83.24	73.30	69.43	66.53
73.38	66.67	56.73	54.31	50.54	84.39	79.80	73.09	70.61	68.18
76.83	73.38	62.92	60.64	61.03	85.38	82.58	75.76	73.85	74.05
77.72	72.11	69.50	67.91	62.77	85.02	80.71	79.11	77.05	74.21
81.45	70.29	54.88	48.66	45.76	88.04	80.98	71.30	65.19	62.67
82.65	75.75	65.17	61.07	58.04	88.49	83.94	76.26	72.81	70.48
85.99	82.01	46.20	42.23	40.99	91.18	88.50	65.62	62.34	61.92
89.33	87.62	80.42	71.74	69.88	93.23	92.23	87.67	81.81	79.98
90.59	77.70	69.37	67.39	64.83	93.62	85.15	78.43	76.85	75.06
85.87	79.25	66.48	57.71	55.42	90.91	86.33	76.97	70.10	68.07
84.81	79.61	69.88	65.94	64.33	90.36	87.35	80.85	78.00	76.84
72.21	59.50	43.23	39.63	38.06	83.08	75.52	63.83	60.41	58.93
81.37	74.78	67.43	62.70	56.79	87.67	83.65	77.90	74.51	69.65
81.00	68.05	57.29	53.39	48.43	87.11	79.25	72.38	69.24	65.09
84.95	79.15	70.00	66.00	61.30	90.32	86.40	79.97	76.84	72.55
84.37	76.45	64.49	59.29	56.28	89.92	84.87	76.48	72.46	70.00
81.90	69.88	51.25	46.59	41.54	88.90	80.08	69.04	65.86	61.91
92.14	84.29	72.48	60.69	54.65	94.90	90.13	81.86	75.00	70.38
79.61	66.15	49.57	44.11	42.68	87.20	79.21	67.61	63.22	63.19
92.44	75.98	54.50	50.05	44.46	95.41	86.01	71.97	68.64	64.46
93.26	91.99	60.57	56.14	52.42	95.64	94.86	76.09	73.11	70.67
91.76	82.52	47.50	44.37	41.53	94.54	88.41	67.38	65.64	62.99
89.02	81.66	65.04	39.01	32.53	92.83	88.38	78.25	61.99	56.70
59.61	34.80	27.76	25.51	21.66	71.63	51.79	44.53	41.55	36.79
86.76	75.85	57.46	48.21	43.56	91.24	84.96	72.51	66.57	63.01
81.80	71.90	59.04	53.73	50.86	88.05	81.67	72.75	68.91	66.65

ELEMENTARY
NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY

	Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Main and					
		Ordinary Course.			Joint Ordinary and higher		
		Public.	Private.	Total.	Attached to Normal Schools.	Public.	Private.
	Department of Education.	..	..	..	2	..	..
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	218	153	371	2	222	87
	Kanagawa	199	12	211	..	155	2
	Niigata	981	3	984	2	152	1
	Saitama	398	1	399	1	109	..
	Chiba	473	..	473	1	193	..
	Ibaraki	524	3	527	1	158	..
	Gumaba	237	1	238	1	150	..
	Tochigi	389	3	392	1	126	3
	Shizuoka	420	1	421	1	194	..
	Yamanashi	222	..	222	1	116	..
	Nagano	396	..	396	1	380	..
	Total	4,457	177	4,634	12	1,955	93
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	439	13	452	1	146	12
	Miyagi	307	2	309	1	264	..
	Fukushima	529	1	530	1	257	..
	Iwate	595	5	600	1	90	..
	Aomori	403	2	405	1	105	1
	Yamagata	312	..	312	1	219	..
	Akita	300	2	302	1	183	..
	Total	2,885	25	2,910	7	1,264	13
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	407	2	409	1	60	..
	Osaka	380	4	384	2	49	2
	Hyogo	506	2	508	1	135	..
	Nara	342	..	342	1	45	..
	Miye	389	..	389	1	143	..
	Aichi	689	1	690	2	151	..
	Shiga	287	..	287	1	128	..
	Gifu	442	1	443	1	177	..
	Fukui	390	..	390	1	60	..
	Ishikawa	453	..	453	1	80	..
	Toyama	345	..	345	1	47	..
	Wakayama	368	1	369	1	118	..
	Total	4,998	11	5,009	14	1,193	2
4th Circuit.	Tottori	269	..	269	1	33	..
	Shimane	458	2	460	1	136	..
	Okayama	538	2	540	1	92	1
	Hiroshima	756	2	758	1	91	4
	Yamaguchi	261	1	262	1	291	..
	Tokushima	299	..	299	1	35	..
	Kagawa	239	..	239	1	22	..
	Ehime	491	2	493	1	82	3
	Kochi	461	3	464	1	40	..
	Total	3,772	12	3,784	9	872	8
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	378	1	379	1	89	1
	Fukuoka	572	2	574	1	16	..
	Oita	484	..	484	1	42	..
	Saga	148	..	148	1	84	..
	Kumamoto	678	..	678	1	25	..
	Miyazaki	296	..	296	1	47	1
	Kagoshima	477	..	477	1	132	..
	Okinawa	115	..	115	1	8	..
	Total	3,148	3	3,151	8	443	2
Grand Total		19,260	228	19,488	52	5,727	118

Note—There were 228 simpler elementary schools in the Hokkaido, but not included in

SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

SCHOOLS, 1901-1902.

Branch Schools.

Courses.	Higher Course.			Total Number of Elementary Schools.			
Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Attached to Normal Schools.	Public.	Private.	Total.
2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
311	18	..	18	2	458	240	700
157	19	..	19	..	373	14	387
155	65	..	65	2	1,198	4	1,204
110	46	1	47	1	553	2	556
194	53	..	53	1	719	..	720
159	57	..	57	1	739	3	743
151	39	..	39	1	426	1	428
130	18	..	18	1	533	6	540
195	33	..	33	1	647	1	649
117	26	..	26	1	364	..	365
381	41	..	41	1	817	..	818
2,060	415	1	416	12	6,827	271	7,110
159	4	..	4	1	589	25	615
265	6	..	6	1	577	2	580
258	21	1	22	1	807	2	810
91	21	..	21	1	706	5	712
107	15	..	15	1	523	3	527
220	13	..	13	1	544	..	545
184	2	..	2	1	485	2	488
1,284	82	1	83	7	4,231	39	4,277
61	57	..	57	1	524	2	527
53	57	..	57	2	486	9	494
136	71	..	71	1	712	2	715
46	53	..	53	1	440	..	441
144	41	..	41	1	573	..	574
153	73	..	73	2	913	1	916
129	19	..	19	1	434	..	435
178	18	..	18	1	637	1	639
61	8	..	8	1	458	..	459
81	15	..	15	1	548	..	549
48	12	..	12	1	404	..	405
119	15	..	15	1	501	1	503
1,209	439	..	439	14	6,630	13	6,657
34	32	..	32	1	334	..	335
137	19	..	19	1	613	2	616
94	84	..	84	1	714	3	718
96	65	..	65	1	912	6	919
292	10	..	10	1	562	1	564
86	29	..	29	1	413	..	414
23	38	..	38	1	299	..	300
89	37	..	37	1	610	5	616
41	30	1	31	1	531	4	536
889	344	1	345	9	4,988	21	5,018
91	30	..	30	1	497	2	500
17	95	..	95	1	683	2	686
43	61	..	61	1	587	..	588
85	23	..	23	1	255	..	256
26	42	..	42	1	745	..	746
49	18	..	18	1	361	1	363
133	50	..	50	1	659	..	660
9	23	..	23	1	146	..	147
453	342	..	342	8	3,933	5	3,946
5,897	1,622	3	1,625	52	26,609	349	27,010

this table.

NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS PROVIDED

	Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Ordinary Elementary	
		Public.	Private.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	18	4
	Kanagawa	48	1
	Niigata	51	..
	Saitama	65	..
	Chiba	46	..
	Ibaraki	62	..
	Gumma	8	..
	Tochigi	85	..
	Shizuoka	84	..
	Yamanashi	32	..
2nd Circuit.	Nagano	71	..
	Total	570	5
	Hokkaido	84	..
	Miyagi	107	..
	Fukushima	101	..
	Iwate	49	..
	Aomori	129	..
	Yamagata	96	..
	Akita	9	..
	Total	575	..
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	53	..
	Osaka	8	..
	Hyogo	59	..
	Nara	10	..
	Miye	64	..
	Aichi	57	..
	Shiga	39	..
	Gifu	41	..
	Fukui	72	..
	Ishikawa	49	..
4th Circuit.	Toyama	40	..
	Wakayama	24	..
	Total	516	..
	Tottori	26	..
	Shimane	20	..
	Okayama	30	..
	Hiroshima	20	..
	Yamaguchi	18	..
	Tokushima	28	..
	Kagawa	10	..
5th Circuit.	Ehime	74	..
	Kochi	45	..
	Total	271	..
	Nagasaki	56	..
	Fukuoka	16	..
	Oita	16	..
	Saga	4	..
	Kumamoto	55	..
	Miyazaki	14	..
	Kagoshima	14	..
Grand Total.	Total	175	..
	Grand Total	2,107	5

NOTE—Ordinary and higher elementary courses are enumerated as separate schools in

WITH SUPPLEMENTARY COURSES, 1901-1902.

Schools.	Higher Elementary Schools.		
	Total.	Public.	Private.
22	..	..	..
49	3	3	..
51	3	3	..
65	..	..	..
46	5	5	..
62	8	8	..
8	2	2	..
85	6	6	1
84	9	9	..
32	4	4	..
71	18	18	..
575	58	58	1
84	4	4	..
107	1	1	..
101	11	11	..
49	7	7	..
129	1	1	..
96	21	21	..
9	..	..	..
575	45	45	..
53	7	7	..
8	1	1	..
59	38	38	..
10	1	1	..
64	1	1	..
57	4	4	..
39	3	3	..
41	4	4	..
72	..	..	..
49	1	1	..
40	..	..	..
24	..	..	..
516	60	60	..
26	1	1	..
20	5	5	..
30	6	6	..
20	3	3	..
18	2	2	..
28	..	..	..
10	1	1	..
74	1	1	..
45	..	..	..
271	19	19	..
56	5	5	..
16	13	13	..
16	7	7	..
4	..	..	..
55	5	5	..
14	..	..	..
14	13	13	..
175	43	43	..
2,112	225	1	226

the case of joint establishments.

ELEMENTARY
NUMBER OF TEACHERS,

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Ordinary Course.								
	Attached to Normal Schools.			Public.			Private.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dept. of Education	10	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st Circuit.									
Tokyo	2	2	4	1,349	279	1,628	448	195	643
Kanagawa .....	..	..	..	1,160	103	1,263	30	8	38
Niigata	6	4	10	2,550	378	2,928	4	2	6
Saitama .....	..	..	..	1,694	49	1,743	1	..	1
Chiba .....	..	..	..	1,550	157	1,707	..	..	..
Ibaraki	5	..	5	1,850	53	1,903	5	..	5
Gumma	2	1	3	1,328	172	1,500	3	4	7
Tochigi	5	..	5	1,267	74	1,341	12	1	13
Shizuoka	4	..	4	1,882	69	1,951	2	..	2
Yamanashi	4	1	5	659	70	729	..	..	..
Nagano	6	1	7	2,317	320	2,637	..	..	..
Total	34	9	43	17,606	1,724	19,330	505	210	715
2nd Circuit.									
Hokkaido .....	..	..	..	1,207	352	1,559	46	29	75
Miyagi .....	..	..	..	1,650	288	1,938	4	3	7
Fukushima	3	2	5	1,851	166	2,017	2	..	2
Iwate	5	..	5	1,080	85	1,165	5	2	7
Aomori	5	1	6	931	101	1,032	2	3	5
Yamagata	3	2	5	1,372	101	1,473	..	..	..
Akita	4	1	5	1,086	213	1,299	3	..	3
Total	20	6	26	9,177	1,306	10,483	62	37	99
3rd Circuit.									
Kyo-to	2	5	7	1,381	396	1,777	2	..	2
Osaka	6	4	10	1,690	341	2,031	8	12	20
Hyogo	9	..	9	2,563	338	2,901	6	1	7
Nara	4	1	5	864	50	914	..	..	..
Miye	7	..	7	1,606	22	1,628	..	..	..
Aichi	7	..	7	2,518	77	2,595	1	1	2
Shiga .....	..	..	..	1,126	161	1,287	..	..	..
Gifu	3	..	3	1,565	99	1,664	1	..	1
Fukui	5	..	5	864	156	1,020	..	..	..
Ishikawa	4	2	6	946	410	1,356	..	..	..
Toyama	2	2	4	950	333	1,283	..	..	..
Wakayama	5	1	6	904	89	993	1	..	1
Total	54	15	69	16,977	2,472	19,449	19	14	33
4th Circuit.									
Tottori	3	..	3	542	125	667	..	..	..
Shimane .....	..	..	..	1,069	354	1,423	3	..	3
Okayama .....	..	..	..	1,754	165	1,919	2	1	3
Hiroshima	5	..	5	1,997	229	2,226	15	6	21
Yamaguchi	4	2	6	1,624	193	1,817	2	..	2
Tokushima	4	3	7	896	100	996	..	..	..
Kagawa	4	1	5	997	210	1,207	..	..	..
Ehime	3	..	3	1,400	124	1,524	8	1	9
Kochi	3	1	4	990	201	1,191	3	..	3
Total	26	7	33	11,269	1,701	12,970	33	8	41
5th Circuit.									
Nagasaki	3	..	3	1,341	241	1,582	2	1	3
Fukuoka	8	..	8	2,299	360	2,658	4	..	4
Oita	2	..	2	1,228	226	1,454	..	..	..
Saga	4	1	5	845	249	1,094	..	..	..
Kumamoto	4	1	5	1,964	451	2,415	..	..	..
Miyazaki	5	..	5	846	194	1,040	3	..	3
Kagoshima	3	2	5	2,207	609	2,816	..	..	..
Okinawa	5	..	5	711	67	778	..	..	..
Total	34	4	38	11,441	2,397	13,838	9	1	10
Grand Total	178	48	226	66,470	9,600	76,070	628	270	898

1901-1902.

Total No. of Teachers in Ordinary Course.	Higher Course.									Total No. of Teachers in Higher Course.	Total No. of Teachers in Elementary Schools.
	Attached to Normal Schools.			Public.			Private.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
17	15	6	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	38
2,275	19	2	21	657	328	985	87	59	146	1,152	3,427
1,301	..	..	..	436	104	540	1	..	1	541	1,842
2,944	6	3	9	500	129	629	..	..	..	638	3,582
1,744	6	2	8	429	77	506	1	..	1	515	2,259
1,707	6	4	10	507	102	609	..	..	..	619	2,326
1,913	1	2	3	567	141	708	..	..	..	711	2,624
1,510	8	3	11	501	118	619	..	..	..	630	2,140
1,359	2	2	4	462	131	593	10	..	10	991	1,966
1,957	3	..	3	501	87	588	..	..	..	591	2,548
734	4	..	4	224	30	254	..	..	..	258	992
2,644	5	1	6	986	181	1,167	..	..	..	1,173	3,817
20,088	60	19	79	5,770	1,428	7,198	99	59	158	7,435	27,523
1,634	7	2	9	331	76	407	16	5	21	437	2,071
1,945	9	3	12	513	148	661	..	..	..	673	2,618
2,024	5	1	6	558	134	692	2	..	2	700	2,724
1,177	4	1	5	255	76	331	..	..	..	336	1,513
1,643	4	..	4	244	30	274	1	..	1	279	1,322
1,478	2	1	3	488	205	693	..	..	..	696	2,174
1,307	3	1	4	284	56	340	..	..	..	344	1,651
10,608	34	9	43	2,673	725	3,398	19	5	24	3,465	14,073
1,786	4	1	5	436	112	548	..	..	..	553	2,339
2,061	5	3	8	502	182	684	4	2	6	698	2,759
2,917	7	2	9	717	232	949	..	..	..	958	3,875
919	3	..	3	258	98	356	..	..	..	359	1,278
1,635	6	1	7	512	44	556	..	..	..	563	2,198
2,604	11	1	12	709	108	817	..	..	..	829	3,433
1,287	11	1	12	360	129	489	..	..	..	501	1,788
1,668	5	..	5	402	80	482	..	..	..	487	2,155
1,025	2	3	5	198	37	235	..	..	..	240	1,265
1,362	3	3	6	234	70	304	..	..	..	310	1,672
1,287	4	3	7	209	66	275	..	..	..	282	1,569
1,900	2	3	5	262	93	355	..	..	..	360	1,360
19,551	63	21	84	4,799	1,251	6,050	4	2	6	6,140	25,691
670	3	..	3	191	64	255	..	..	..	258	928
1,426	7	3	10	286	49	335	..	..	..	345	1,771
1,922	7	2	9	667	169	836	..	1	1	846	2,768
2,252	3	1	4	468	171	639	10	3	13	656	2,908
1,825	3	1	4	424	186	610	..	..	..	614	2,439
1,003	6	..	6	291	74	365	..	..	..	371	1,374
1,212	5	2	7	287	92	379	..	..	..	386	1,596
1,536	3	2	5	322	107	429	5	1	6	440	1,976
1,198	5	1	6	218	69	287	1	1	2	295	1,493
13,044	42	12	54	3,154	981	4,135	16	6	22	4,211	17,255
1,588	2	1	3	346	92	438	1	..	1	442	2,030
2,671	4	1	5	825	201	1,026	..	..	..	1,031	3,702
1,456	3	1	4	412	109	521	..	..	..	525	1,981
1,039	4	1	5	368	96	464	..	..	..	469	1,568
2,420	5	1	6	437	109	546	..	..	..	552	2,972
1,048	3	1	4	189	41	230	1	1	2	233	1,284
2,821	3	3	6	666	184	850	..	..	..	856	3,677
783	4	..	4	112	7	119	..	..	..	123	906
13,886	28	9	37	3,355	839	4,194	2	1	3	4,234	18,120
77,194	242	76	318	19,751	5,224	24,975	140	73	213	25,506	102,700

NUMBER OF CLASSES IN PUBLIC

Hokkaido,		Ordinary Course.			Supplementary Courses connected with Ordinary Course.		
<i>Pu and Ken.</i>		Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	1,552	535	2,087	50	76	126
	Kanagawa	1,220	31	1,251	48	1	49
	Niigata	2,609	5	2,614	51	..	51
	Saitama	1,774	1	1,775	52	..	52
	Chiba	1,727	..	1,727	46	..	46
	Ibaraki	1,712	4	1,716	57	..	57
	Gumma	1,363	4	1,367	9	..	9
	Tochigi	1,376	15	1,391	79	..	79
	Shizuoka	1,852	1	1,853	79	..	79
	Yamanashi	740	..	740	10	..	10
	Nagano	2,343	..	2,343	21	..	21
	Total	18,268	596	18,864	502	77	579
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	1,201	76	1,277	107	..	107
	Miyagi	1,688	7	1,695	97	..	97
	Fukushima	1,857	2	1,859	37	..	37
	Iwate	1,049	6	1,055	62	..	62
	Aomori	1,039	5	1,044	132	..	132
	Yamagata	1,454	..	1,454	45	..	45
	Akita	1,245	2	1,247	14	..	14
	Total	9,533	98	9,631	494	..	494
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	1,525	2	1,527	49	..	49
	Osaka	1,959	18	1,977	1	..	1
	Hyogo	2,620	7	2,627	75	..	75
	Nara	917	..	917	11	..	11
	Miye	1,566	..	1,566	63	..	63
	Aichi	2,501	1	2,502	56	..	56
	Shiga	1,159	..	1,159	42	..	42
	Gifu	1,496	1	1,497	47	..	47
	Fukui	907	..	907	64	..	64
	Ishikawa	1,281	..	1,281	8	..	8
	Toyama	1,148	..	1,148	35	..	35
	Wakayama	990	1	991	24	..	24
	Total	18,069	30	18,099	475	..	475
4th Circuit.	Tottori	599	..	599	26	..	26
	Shimane	1,185	3	1,188	7	..	7
	Okayama	1,617	4	1,621	20	..	20
	Hiroshima	2,221	19	2,240	24	..	24
	Yamaguchi	1,517	2	1,519	18	..	18
	Tokushima	976	..	976	28	..	28
	Kagawa	1,034	..	1,034	10	..	10
	Ehime	1,422	10	1,432	60	..	60
	Kochi	1,100	3	1,103	45	..	45
	Total	11,671	41	11,712	238	..	238
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	1,415	3	1,418	68	..	68
	Fukuoka	2,311	4	2,315	7	..	7
	Oita	1,271	..	1,271	17	..	17
	Saga	1,015	..	1,015	4	..	4
	Kumamoto	1,999	..	1,999	33	..	33
	Miyazaki	896	3	899	9	..	9
	Kagoshima	2,350	..	2,350	19	..	19
	Okinawa	740	..	740	..	..	..
	Total	11,997	10	12,007	157	..	157
Grand Total		69,538	775	70,313	1,866	77	1,943

SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1901-1902.

Higher Course.			Supplementary Courses connected with higher Course.			Total No. of Classes.
Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	
703	103	806	..	..	..	3,019
471	2	473	3	..	3	1,776
596	..	596	3	..	3	3,264
493	1	494	..	..	..	2,321
628	..	628	5	..	5	2,406
645	..	645	7	..	7	2,425
517	..	517	3	..	3	1,896
553	6	559	7	1	8	2,037
524	..	524	9	..	9	2,465
263	..	263	2	..	2	1,015
877	..	877	17	..	17	3,258
6,270	112	6,382	56	1	57	25,882
328	24	352	4	..	4	1,740
581	..	581	1	..	1	2,374
643	2	645	5	..	5	2,546
236	..	236	7	..	7	1,360
237	1	238	1	..	1	1,415
487	..	487	13	..	13	1,999
339	..	339	..	..	..	1,600
2,851	27	2,878	31	..	31	13,034
417	..	417	7	..	7	2,000
543	5	548	..	..	..	2,526
714	..	714	62	..	62	3,478
281	..	281	1	..	1	1,210
498	..	498	1	..	1	2,128
737	..	737	4	..	4	3,299
357	..	357	4	..	4	1,562
412	..	412	6	..	6	1,962
222	..	222	..	..	..	1,193
298	..	298	1	..	1	1,588
250	..	250	..	..	..	1,433
275	..	275	..	..	..	1,290
5,004	5	5,009	86	..	86	23,669
203	..	203	1	..	1	829
289	..	289	2	..	2	1,486
617	1	618	7	..	7	2,266
606	13	619	3	..	3	2,886
569	..	569	2	..	2	2,108
303	..	303	..	..	..	1,307
305	..	305	1	..	1	1,350
322	4	326	1	..	1	1,819
225	1	226	..	..	..	1,374
3,439	19	3,458	17	..	17	15,425
361	1	362	6	..	6	1,854
733	..	733	14	..	14	3,069
391	..	391	8	..	8	1,687
429	..	429	..	..	..	1,448
434	..	434	7	..	7	2,473
204	1	205	..	..	..	1,113
654	..	654	18	..	18	3,041
125	..	125	..	..	..	865
3,331	2	3,333	53	..	53	15,550
20,895	165	21,060	243	1	244	93,580

ELEMENTARY

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ORDINARY

	Gov. Department, Hokkaido, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>	Ordinary Course.						
		Attached to Normal Schools.			Public.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.
1st Circuit.	Dept. of Education	368	333	701				
	Tokyo	253	211	464	47,461	42,710	90,171	17,336
	Kanagawa	..	..	..	38,675	34,441	73,116	984
	Niigata	194	277	471	79,193	76,692	155,875	62
	Saitama	121	111	232	57,962	60,901	118,863	3
	Chiba	127	115	242	53,939	44,967	98,906	..
	Ibaraki	107	88	195	55,500	47,719	103,219	92
	Gumma	170	149	319	37,713	36,356	74,069	135
	Tochigi	123	124	247	38,863	31,419	70,288	515
	Shizuoka	143	146	289	56,480	47,684	104,164	40
	Yamanashi	131	111	242	22,215	15,738	37,973	..
Nagano	157	133	290	55,307	53,197	114,504	..	
Total	1,526	1,465	2,991	543,334	497,814	1,041,148	19,167	
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	138	91	229	44,481	29,332	73,813	2,335
	Miyagi	157	148	305	46,325	47,860	94,185	165
	Fukushima	138	119	257	54,976	44,818	99,794	79
	Iwate	132	145	277	39,840	31,703	71,543	67
	Aomori	136	105	241	38,250	25,285	63,535	55
	Yamagata	139	119	258	41,408	35,726	77,134	..
	Akita	117	118	235	43,137	34,619	77,756	85
	Total	957	845	1,802	308,418	249,343	557,760	2,786
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	79	59	138	40,619	38,884	79,503	25
	Osaka	223	208	431	56,828	49,144	105,972	283
	Hyogo	280	238	518	77,112	71,845	148,957	186
	Nara	113	94	207	25,165	21,800	47,965	..
	Miye	114	116	230	41,584	39,969	81,552	..
	Aichi	199	166	365	72,320	65,535	137,855	24
	Shiga	273	126	399	32,427	30,476	62,903	..
	Gifu	165	127	292	41,059	40,652	81,711	29
	Fukui	132	95	227	29,604	24,436	54,040	..
	Ishikawa	156	126	282	34,265	30,783	65,048	..
	Toyama	125	125	250	37,950	33,145	71,095	..
Wakayama	131	121	252	30,200	27,078	57,278	10	
Total	1,990	1,601	3,591	525,133	474,746	999,879	557	
4th Circuit.	Tottori	103	33	136	16,780	15,778	32,558	..
	Shimane	98	82	180	31,590	30,594	62,184	121
	Okayama	140	118	258	47,639	43,337	90,976	98
	Hiroshima	91	86	177	75,894	68,578	144,472	501
	Yamaguchi	123	101	224	39,994	37,316	77,310	43
	Tokushima	181	131	312	28,351	23,632	51,984	..
	Kagawa	137	115	252	29,535	26,289	55,824	..
	Ehime	121	131	252	43,394	40,288	83,682	442
	Kochi	107	108	215	29,876	27,221	57,097	38
	Total	1,101	905	2,006	343,054	313,033	656,087	1,243
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	130	119	249	43,404	38,238	81,642	78
	Fukuoka	122	88	210	66,669	65,999	132,668	155
	Oita	91	79	170	36,600	34,355	70,955	..
	Saga	132	134	266	28,061	27,507	55,568	..
	Kumamoto	149	129	278	60,598	61,460	122,058	..
	Miyazaki	172	77	249	24,987	25,642	50,629	104
	Kagoshima	139	116	255	60,901	57,309	118,210	..
	Okinawa	281	..	281	26,427	19,576	46,003	..
	Total	1,216	742	1,958	347,647	330,086	677,733	337
Grand Total		7,158	5,891	13,049	2,067,585	1,865,022	3,932,607	24,090

SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1901-1902.

			Supplementary Courses connected with Ordinary Course.						
Private.		Total No. of Pupils in Ordinary Course.	Public.			Private.			Total No. of Pupils in Supplementary Courses.
Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
..	..	701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,627	33,963	124,589	769	258	1,027	989	816	1,805	2,832
926	1,910	75,026	528	239	767	11	1	12	779
71	133	156,479	559	77	636	..	..	..	636
56	59	119,154	924	358	1,282	..	..	..	1,282
..	..	99,148	841	331	1,172	..	..	..	1,172
51	143	103,557	1,205	383	1,588	..	..	..	1,588
175	310	74,698	112	20	132	..	..	..	132
315	830	71,365	617	246	863	..	..	..	863
17	57	104,510	1,013	208	1,221	..	..	..	1,221
..	..	38,215	577	106	683	..	..	..	683
..	..	114,794	646	214	860	..	..	..	860
18,238	37,405	1,081,544	7,791	2,440	10,231	1,000	817	1,817	12,048
2,155	4,490	78,532	1,687	426	2,113	..	..	..	1,113
145	310	94,800	1,888	707	2,595	..	..	..	2,595
54	133	100,184	1,840	404	2,244	..	..	..	2,244
57	124	71,944	823	151	974	..	..	..	974
60	115	63,891	977	107	1,084	..	..	..	1,084
..	..	77,392	824	662	1,486	..	..	..	1,486
56	141	78,132	330	37	367	..	..	..	367
2,527	5,313	564,875	8,369	2,494	10,863	..	..	..	10,863
9	34	79,675	263	849	1,112	..	..	..	1,112
185	468	106,871	76	16	92	..	..	..	92
162	348	149,823	264	1,678	1,942	..	..	..	1,942
..	..	48,172	77	6	137	..	..	..	137
..	..	84,782	805	178	981	..	..	..	981
26	50	138,270	447	110	557	..	..	..	557
..	..	63,302	496	462	958	..	..	..	958
15	44	85,047	639	210	849	..	..	..	849
..	..	54,267	853	195	1,048	..	..	..	1,048
..	..	65,330	190	32	222	..	..	..	222
..	..	71,345	88	860	948	..	..	..	948
13	23	57,553	400	96	496	..	..	..	496
410	967	1,004,437	4,596	4,746	9,342	..	..	..	9,342
..	..	32,694	114	13	127	..	..	..	127
85	206	62,570	245	299	544	..	..	..	544
85	183	91,417	275	173	448	..	..	..	448
494	995	145,644	253	124	377	..	..	..	377
37	80	77,614	314	89	403	..	..	..	403
..	..	52,296	395	38	433	..	..	..	433
..	..	56,076	58	310	368	..	..	..	368
302	744	84,678	745	155	898	..	..	..	898
33	71	57,383	304	123	427	..	..	..	427
1,036	2,279	660,372	2,701	1,324	4,025	..	..	..	4,025
220	298	32,189	657	112	769	..	..	..	769
86	241	133,119	161	230	391	..	..	..	391
..	..	71,125	196	139	335	..	..	..	335
..	..	55,834	89	23	112	..	..	..	112
..	..	122,336	729	214	943	..	..	..	943
86	190	51,065	95	17	112	..	..	..	112
..	..	118,465	435	103	538	..	..	..	538
..	..	46,284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
392	729	680,421	2,362	838	3,200	..	..	..	3,200
22,603	46,693	3,992,349	25,819	11,842	37,661	1,000	817	1,817	39,478

ELEMENTARY
NUMBER OF PUPILS IN HIGHER

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		Higher Course.						
		Attached to Normal Schools.			Public.			Male.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Dept. of Education		208	182	390				
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	125	148	273	19,044	13,036	32,080	2,762
	Kanagawa	..	..	..	15,213	6,794	22,007	29
	Niigata	123	139	262	21,293	5,203	26,496	..
	Saitama	83	70	153	19,979	5,522	25,501	61
	Chiba	104	99	203	22,320	6,991	29,311	..
	Ibaraki	96	59	155	24,585	7,842	32,427	..
	Gumma	104	110	214	16,620	5,382	22,002	..
	Tochigi	78	65	143	17,830	6,692	24,522	183
	Shizuoka	80	84	164	18,957	5,808	24,765	..
	Yamanashi	88	70	158	9,829	2,692	12,521	..
	Nagano	117	79	196	25,770	7,374	33,144	..
	Total	998	923	1,921	211,440	73,336	284,776	3,035
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	98	75	173	10,127	3,943	14,070	529
	Miyagi	93	77	170	20,686	6,825	27,511	..
	Fukushima	149	96	245	25,477	5,878	31,355	89
	Iwate	111	69	180	9,850	2,414	12,264	..
	Aomori	83	68	151	8,743	2,076	10,819	59
	Yamagata	84	43	127	17,303	4,212	21,515	..
	Akita	81	71	152	12,456	2,698	15,154	..
	Total	699	499	1,198	104,642	28,046	132,688	677
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	121	69	190	13,182	5,541	18,723	..
	Osaka	166	133	299	17,302	7,481	24,783	157
	Hyogo	291	159	450	21,714	8,346	30,060	..
	Nara	53	52	105	8,717	3,591	12,308	..
	Miye	113	50	163	15,915	4,836	20,751	..
	Aichi	169	135	304	24,416	7,258	31,674	..
	Shiga	159	45	204	10,950	3,433	14,383	..
	Gifu	187	95	282	14,211	4,418	18,629	..
	Fukui	130	58	188	8,097	2,014	10,111	..
	Ishikawa	124	107	231	10,187	2,735	12,922	..
4th Circuit.	Toyama	103	112	215	8,724	2,723	11,447	..
	Wakayama	104	78	182	9,453	2,947	12,400	..
	Total	1,720	1,093	2,813	162,868	55,383	218,251	157
	Tottori	153	..	153	7,219	1,554	8,773	..
	Shimane	153	44	197	9,250	2,184	11,434	..
	Okayama	151	108	259	20,505	8,075	28,580	..
	Hiroshima	69	67	136	21,953	7,329	29,282	235
5th Circuit.	Yamaguchi	90	52	142	17,720	6,507	24,227	..
	Tokushima	191	104	295	10,531	2,424	12,955	..
	Kagawa	110	70	180	9,453	3,562	13,015	..
	Ehime	96	63	159	10,108	3,436	13,544	110
	Kochi	86	113	199	6,748	2,098	8,846	20
	Total	1,099	651	1,750	113,487	37,169	150,656	365
	Nagasaki	93	96	189	11,483	3,648	15,131	26
6th Circuit.	Fukuoka	188	112	300	24,119	8,526	32,645	..
	Oita	75	48	123	12,630	4,012	16,651	..
	Saga	113	75	188	13,182	5,182	18,364	..
	Kumamoto	152	95	247	14,151	4,946	19,097	..
	Miyazaki	165	10	175	6,492	1,736	8,228	8
	Kagoshima	132	109	241	19,373	4,511	23,884	..
	Okinawa	156	..	156	5,564	567	6,131	..
	Total	1,074	545	1,619	107,003	33,128	140,131	34
Grand Total		5,798	3,893	9,691	699,440	227,062	926,502	4,268

SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1901-1902.

Private.			Supplementary Courses connected with Higher Course.					
			Attached to Normal Schools	Public.			Private.	Total No. of pupils in Sup- plementary Courses.
Female.	Total.	Total No. of Pupils in Higher Course.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Female.	
..	..	390	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,725	5,487	37,840	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	55	22,062	..	15	26	41	..	41
..	..	26,758	..	7	48	55	..	55
10	71	25,725	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	29,514	..	26	1	27	..	27
..	..	32,582	..	132	8	140	..	140
..	..	22,216	..	17	65	82	..	82
97	280	24,945	..	..	318	318	28	346
..	..	24,929	..	129	33	162	..	162
..	..	12,679	..	33	34	67	..	67
..	..	33,340	..	298	30	328	..	328
2,858	5,893	292,590	..	657	563	1,220	28	1,248
292	821	15,064	..	39	48	87	..	87
..	..	27,681	..	17	..	17	..	17
8	97	31,697	..	139	29	168	..	168
..	..	12,444	..	29	92	121	..	121
..	59	11,029	..	..	25	25	..	25
..	..	21,642	..	37	177	214	..	214
..	..	15,306	..	..	..	..	..	..
300	377	134,863	..	261	371	632	..	632
..	..	18,913	..	6	111	117	..	117
21	178	25,260	..	..	9	9	..	9
..	..	30,510	..	..	1,234	1,234	..	1,234
..	..	12,413	..	19	9	28	..	28
..	..	20,914	..	19	..	19	..	19
..	..	31,978	..	37	19	56	..	56
..	..	14,587	..	..	93	93	..	93
..	..	18,912	..	..	111	111	..	111
..	..	10,299	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	13,213	..	4	2	6	..	6
..	..	11,662	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12,582	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	178	221,242	..	85	1,588	1,673	..	1,673
..	..	8,926	..	5	..	5	..	5
..	..	11,631	..	10	26	36	..	36
14	14	28,853	..	92	21	113	..	113
187	422	29,840	..	..	73	73	..	73
..	..	24,369	..	..	77	77	..	77
..	..	13,250	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	13,195	..	10	..	10	..	10
36	146	13,879	..	24	..	24	..	24
5	25	9,070	..	..	..	..	..	..
242	607	153,013	..	141	197	338	..	338
9	35	15,351	..	99	12	111	..	111
..	..	32,941	42	93	130	223	..	265
..	..	16,774	..	66	167	233	..	233
..	..	18,552	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	19,344	..	86	16	102	..	102
7	15	8,418	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	24,125	..	226	51	277	..	277
..	..	6,287	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	50	141,800	42	570	376	946	..	988
3,437	7,705	943,898	42	1,714	3,095	4,809	28	4,879

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAILY ATTENDANCE OF

Gov. Department,		Average			
Hokkaido,		Ordinary Course.			
Fu and Ken.		Attached to Normal Schools.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Dept. of Education		650			650
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	443	79,251	31,342	111,036
	Kanagawa	..	65,118	1,714	66,832
	Niigata	429	128,652	118	129,199
	Saitama	223	97,593	59	97,875
	Chiba	232	85,401	..	85,633
	Ibaraki	184	87,137	115	87,436
	Gumma	302	63,208	296	63,806
	Tochigi	234	61,601	733	62,568
	Shizuoka	271	87,498	51	87,820
	Yamanashi	230	30,215	..	30,445
2nd Circuit.	Nagano	278	97,515	..	97,793
	Total	2,826	883,189	34,428	920,443
	Hokkaido	230	61,598	4,027	65,855
	Miyagi	288	77,368	276	77,932
	Fuku-hima	246	83,487	125	38,858
	Iwate	259	52,505	85	52,849
	Aomori	230	42,759	110	43,069
	Yamagata	248	64,560	..	64,808
	Akita	222	58,375	125	58,722
	Total	1,723	440,652	4,748	447,123
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	127	70,463	27	70,617
	Osaka	391	89,681	383	90,455
	Hyogo	482	129,671	338	130,491
	Nara	193	43,869	..	44,062
	Miye	201	72,703	..	72,904
	Aichi	341	119,301	48	119,690
	Shiga	363	54,776	..	55,139
	Gifu	279	73,256	31	73,566
	Fukui	219	47,625	..	47,844
	Ishikawa	264	54,585	..	54,849
4th Circuit.	Toyama	240	58,049	..	58,289
	Wakayama	243	51,051	22	51,316
	Total	3,343	865,030	849	869,222
	Tottori	124	26,150	..	26,274
	Shimane	170	51,670	133	51,973
	Okayama	242	77,699	160	78,101
	Hiroshima	173	120,701	902	121,776
	Yamaguchi	201	69,228	80	69,509
	Tokushima	291	40,824	..	41,115
	Kagawa	243	46,303	..	46,546
5th Circuit.	Ehime	238	67,606	333	68,177
	Kochi	191	47,781	67	48,039
	Total	1,873	547,962	1,675	551,510
	Nagasaki	235	61,601	234	62,070
	Fukuoka	217	116,914	218	117,349
	Oita	193	55,449	..	55,642
	Saga	246	48,493	..	48,739
	Kumamoto	262	99,575	..	99,837
	Miyazaki	220	39,784	144	40,148
	Kagoshima	248	97,387	..	97,635
5th Circuit.	Okinawa	266	37,067	..	37,333
	Total	1,887	556,270	596	558,753
Grand Total		12,302	3,293,103	42,296	3,347,701

SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1901-1902.

Number of Daily Attendance.

Higher Course.				Ordinary and Higher Courses.			
Attached to Normal Schools.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Attached to Normal Schools.	Public.	Private.	Total.
380	..	..	380	1,030	..	..	1,030
260	29,744	5,056	35,060	703	108,995	36,398	146,096
..	19,939	47	19,986	..	85,057	1,761	86,818
254	25,327	..	25,581	683	153,979	118	154,780
148	23,941	65	24,154	371	121,534	124	122,029
191	27,482	..	27,673	423	112,883	..	113,306
148	29,484	..	26,632	332	116,621	115	117,068
211	20,142	..	20,353	513	83,350	296	84,159
135	22,869	259	23,263	369	84,470	992	85,831
159	23,697	..	23,856	430	111,195	51	111,676
151	11,129	..	11,280	381	41,344	..	41,725
190	30,887	..	31,077	468	128,402	..	128,870
1,847	264,641	5,427	271,915	4,673	1,147,830	39,855	1,192,358
175	12,893	732	13,800	405	74,491	4,759	79,655
157	25,692	..	25,849	445	103,060	276	103,781
235	29,511	90	29,836	481	112,998	215	113,694
162	11,074	..	11,236	421	63,579	85	64,085
144	9,632	53	9,829	374	52,391	163	52,928
124	19,989	..	20,113	372	84,549	..	84,921
146	13,451	..	13,597	368	71,826	125	72,319
1,143	122,242	875	124,260	2,866	562,894	5,623	571,383
179	17,634	..	17,813	306	88,097	27	88,430
289	22,083	177	22,549	680	111,764	560	113,004
435	28,488	..	28,923	917	158,159	338	159,414
103	11,678	..	11,781	296	55,547	..	55,843
158	19,579	..	19,737	359	92,282	..	92,641
290	29,596	..	29,889	631	148,897	48	149,576
194	13,102	..	13,296	557	67,878	..	68,435
274	17,109	..	17,383	553	90,365	31	90,949
182	9,715	..	9,897	401	57,340	..	57,741
220	11,978	..	12,198	484	66,563	..	67,047
205	10,713	..	10,918	445	68,762	..	69,207
179	11,434	..	11,613	422	62,485	22	62,929
2,708	203,109	177	205,994	6,051	1,068,139	1,026	1,075,216
141	7,911	..	8,052	265	34,061	..	34,326
194	10,803	..	10,997	364	62,473	133	62,970
243	26,358	13	26,614	485	104,057	173	104,715
133	25,565	386	26,084	306	146,266	1,288	147,860
134	23,227	..	23,361	335	92,455	80	92,870
291	11,523	..	11,814	582	52,347	..	52,929
184	12,098	..	12,282	472	58,401	..	58,828
183	12,677	131	12,991	421	80,283	464	81,168
190	8,452	23	7,665	381	56,233	90	56,704
1,693	138,614	553	140,860	3,566	686,576	2,228	692,370
181	14,308	30	14,519	416	75,909	264	76,589
295	32,284	..	32,579	512	149,198	218	149,928
145	16,450	..	16,195	338	71,499	..	71,837
177	16,336	..	16,513	423	61,829	..	65,252
235	18,652	..	19,187	497	118,527	..	119,024
162	7,751	10	7,923	382	47,535	151	48,071
227	22,838	..	23,065	475	120,225	..	120,700
140	5,465	..	5,605	406	42,532	..	42,938
1,562	133,984	40	135,586	3,449	690,254	636	694,339
9,333	862,590	7,072	878,995	21,635	4,155,693	49,368	4,226,696

ELEMENTARY
NUMBER OF PUPILS WHO COMPLETED

	Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Ordinary Course.					
		Attached to Normal Schools.			Public.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Dept. of Education	94	74	168			
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	55	32	87	9,221	7,327	16,548
	Kanagawa	..	..	..	7,359	5,500	12,859
	Niigata	42	63	105	18,420	10,958	29,378
	Saitama	30	23	53	11,687	9,543	21,230
	Chiba	26	29	55	10,575	6,746	17,321
	Ibaraki	17	18	35	10,490	6,170	16,660
	Gumb	39	36	75	7,760	6,290	14,050
	Tochigi	30	30	60	7,194	4,418	11,612
	Shizuoka	35	35	70	11,472	7,605	19,077
	Yamanashi	26	27	53	4,400	1,973	6,373
	Nagano	23	30	53	11,928	10,585	22,513
	Total	323	323	646	110,506	77,115	187,621
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	31	18	49	7,447	3,572	11,019
	Miyagi	38	34	72	9,485	8,104	17,589
	Fukushima	36	20	56	10,611	6,100	16,711
	Iwate	27	29	56	6,353	3,135	9,488
	Aomori	34	17	51	5,366	1,585	6,951
	Yamagata	31	32	63	8,243	5,060	13,303
	Akita	28	30	58	9,201	3,287	12,488
	Total	225	180	405	56,706	30,843	87,549
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	15	12	27	8,340	7,177	15,517
	Osaka	36	38	74	9,968	7,313	17,281
	Hyogo	49	43	92	15,331	12,527	27,858
	Nara	25	22	47	4,993	4,239	9,232
	Miye	23	20	43	9,018	6,464	15,482
	Aichi	34	32	66	15,108	11,771	26,879
	Shiga	76	29	105	6,108	4,842	10,950
	Gifu	37	31	68	9,134	6,805	15,939
	Fukui	30	17	47	5,734	3,277	9,011
	Ishikawa	40	29	69	6,548	3,950	10,498
	Toyama	38	26	64	7,707	5,885	13,592
	Wakayama	30	24	54	6,033	4,614	10,647
	Total	433	323	756	104,022	78,864	182,886
4th Circuit.	Tottori	27	9	36	3,521	2,393	5,914
	Shimane	18	12	30	6,332	5,038	11,370
	Okayama	32	39	71	9,791	7,987	17,778
	Hiroshima	21	24	45	13,379	8,796	22,175
	Yamaguchi	26	20	46	8,807	6,792	15,599
	Tokushima	34	31	65	5,474	3,061	8,535
	Kagawa	32	21	53	6,239	4,196	10,435
	Ehime	29	31	60	9,132	7,972	17,104
	Kochi	19	20	39	5,493	4,052	9,545
	Total	238	207	445	68,168	50,287	118,455
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	34	28	62	7,981	3,731	11,712
	Fukuoka	28	17	45	14,308	12,882	27,190
	Oita	27	11	38	6,867	4,169	11,036
	Saga	34	19	53	5,973	4,453	10,426
	Kumamoto	26	37	63	10,672	8,181	18,853
	Miyazaki	59	16	75	4,435	3,041	7,476
	Kagoshima	33	26	59	12,789	9,127	21,916
	Okinawa	74	..	74	3,720	1,364	5,084
	Total	315	154	469	66,745	46,948	113,693
Grand Total		1,628	1,261	2,889	406,147	284,057	690,204

SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

ORDINARY ELEMENTARY COURSE, 1901-1902.

			Supplementary Courses connected with Ordinary Course.						
Private.		Total No. of Pupils who completed Ordinary Course.	Public.			Private.			Total No. of Pupils who completed Supplementary Courses
Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
..	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,637	5,321	21,956	90	34	124	124	130	254	378
117	283	13,142	100	51	151	2	..	2	153
5	15	29,498	117	12	129	..	..	..	129
..	..	21,283	252	75	327	..	..	..	327
..	..	17,376	254	64	318	..	..	..	318
7	24	16,719	381	125	506	..	..	..	506
16	29	14,154	37	9	46	..	..	..	46
47	126	11,798	156	40	196	..	..	..	196
2	7	19,154	358	64	422	..	..	..	422
..	..	6,426	183	20	203	..	..	..	203
..	..	22,566	437	50	487	..	..	..	487
2,831	5,805	194,072	2,365	544	2,909	126	130	256	3,165
390	877	11,945	307	62	369	..	..	..	369
22	50	17,711	406	157	563	..	..	..	563
..	..	16,767	512	47	559	..	..	..	559
2	3	9,547	204	29	233	..	..	..	233
15	15	7,017	257	22	279	..	..	..	279
..	..	13,366	246	117	363	..	..	..	363
3	21	12,567	694	221	915	..	..	..	915
432	966	88,920	2,626	655	3,281	..	..	..	3,281
2	7	15,551	115	142	257	..	..	..	257
28	72	17,427	20	2	22	..	..	..	22
17	46	27,996	54	136	190	..	..	..	190
..	..	9,279	8	6	14	..	..	..	14
..	..	15,525	291	54	345	..	..	..	345
3	5	26,950	119	33	152	..	..	..	152
..	..	11,055	175	90	265	..	..	..	265
2	6	16,013	81	18	99	..	..	..	99
..	..	9,058	242	47	289	..	..	..	289
..	..	10,567	37	6	43	..	..	..	43
..	..	13,656	6	139	145	..	..	..	145
1	2	10,703	47	9	56	..	..	..	56
53	138	183,780	1,195	682	1,877	..	..	..	1,877
..	..	5,950	30	4	34	..	..	..	34
28	64	11,464	80	44	124	..	..	..	124
9	15	17,864	58	45	103	..	..	..	103
62	151	22,371	118	39	157	..	..	..	157
12	23	15,668	170	40	210	..	..	..	210
..	..	8,600	129	8	137	..	..	..	137
..	..	10,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	91	17,255	222	27	249	..	..	..	249
5	9	9,593	121	48	169	..	..	..	169
151	353	119,253	928	255	1,183	..	..	..	1,183
25	31	11,805	94	19	113	..	..	..	113
10	34	27,269	61	17	78	..	..	..	78
..	..	11,074	9	12	21	..	..	..	21
..	..	10,479	17	4	21	..	..	..	21
..	..	18,916	225	67	292	..	..	..	292
13	23	7,574	18	..	18	..	..	..	18
..	..	21,978	119	24	143	..	..	..	143
..	..	5,158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	86	114,250	543	143	686	..	..	..	686
3,515	7,351	700,443	7,657	2,279	9,936	126	130	256	10,192

NUMBER OF PUPILS WHO COMPLETED

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		Higher Course.					
		Attached to Normal Schools.			Public		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dept. of Education		53	56	109			
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	3	12	15	2,456	1,905	4,361
	Kanagawa	..	..	..	2,052	679	2,731
	Niigata	13	6	19	3,305	777	4,082
	Saitama	3	10	13	2,728	538	3,266
	Chiba	16	11	27	3,200	857	4,057
	Ibaraki	17	3	20	3,431	802	4,233
	Gunba	11	23	34	2,703	670	3,376
	Tochigi	16	10	26	2,357	765	3,622
	Shizuoka	3	8	11	4,093	1,138	5,231
	Yamanashi	14	16	30	1,546	322	1,868
	Nagano	19	16	35	4,804	1,043	5,847
	Total	115	115	230	33,178	9,496	42,674
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	22	19	41	1,399	527	1,926
	Miyagi	5	14	19	3,425	870	4,295
	Fukushima	29	26	55	4,055	767	4,822
	Iwate	17	..	17	1,462	282	1,744
	Aomori	14	16	30	954	215	1,169
	Yamagata	9	21	30	2,722	511	3,233
	Akita	19	13	32	1,634	249	1,883
	Total	115	109	224	15,651	3,421	19,072
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	4	6	10	1,803	701	2,504
	Osaka	20	29	49	2,261	843	3,104
	Hyogo	57	30	87	3,074	1,034	4,108
	Nara	11	10	21	1,394	465	1,859
	Miye	16	8	24	2,533	549	3,082
	Aichi	18	23	41	3,401	950	4,351
	Shiga	16	2	18	1,920	433	2,353
	Gifu	26	16	42	2,162	537	2,699
	Fukui	15	10	25	1,278	236	1,514
	Ishikawa	13	13	26	1,407	356	1,763
4th Circuit.	Toyama	18	15	33	1,072	283	1,355
	Wakayama	16	15	31	1,526	360	1,886
	Total	230	177	407	23,831	6,747	30,578
	Tottori	26	..	26	1,051	155	1,206
	Shimane	15	14	29	1,244	308	1,552
	Okayama	32	19	51	3,244	1,178	4,422
	Hiroshima	14	13	27	7,908	966	3,874
	Yamaguchi	15	8	23	2,581	822	3,403
	Tokushima	46	24	70	1,362	241	1,603
	Kagawa	19	10	29	1,307	484	1,791
5th Circuit.	Ehime	12	19	31	1,540	504	2,044
	Kochi	3	43	46	1,069	400	1,469
	Total	182	150	332	16,306	5,058	21,364
	Nagasaki	16	13	29	1,521	504	2,025
	Fukuoka	43	17	60	4,445	1,256	5,701
	Oita	19	6	25	2,013	576	2,589
	Saga	12	9	21	1,871	777	2,648
	Kumamoto	28	20	48	2,445	797	3,242
	Miyazaki	25	..	25	900	204	1,104
	Kagoshima	36	21	57	3,553	798	4,351
5th Circuit.	Okinawa	21	..	24	463	14	477
	Total	203	86	289	17,211	4,926	22,137
Grand Total		898	693	1,591	106,177	29,648	135,825

HIGHER ELEMENTARY COURSE, 1901-1902.

Private.				Supplementary Courses connected with Higher Course.				
				Arched to Normal Schools.	Public.			Total No. of Pupils who completed Supplementary Courses.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Total No. of Pupils who completed Higher Course.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..
335	270	605	4,981	..	..	..	..	..
10	1	11	2,742	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4,101	..	6	7	13	13
5	3	8	3,287	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4,084	..	9	..	9	9
..	..	..	4,253	..	34	1	35	35
..	..	..	3,410	..	..	..	..	..
32	7	39	3,687	..	..	49	49	49
..	..	..	5,242	..	59	12	71	71
..	..	..	1,898	..	14	14	28	28
..	..	..	5,882	..	144	6	150	150
382	281	663	43,567	..	266	89	355	355
125	57	182	2,149	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4,314	..	7	..	7	7
..	..	..	4,877	..	21	..	21	21
..	..	..	1,761	..	12	..	12	12
8	..	8	1,207	..	..	24	24	24
..	..	..	3,263	..	6	54	60	60
..	..	..	1,915	49	..	..	..	49
133	57	190	19,486	49	46	76	124	173
..	..	..	2,514	..	..	16	16	16
22	3	25	3,178	..	..	4	4	4
..	..	..	4,195	..	..	194	194	194
..	..	..	1,880	..	19	9	28	28
..	..	..	3,106	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4,392	..	3	7	10	10
..	..	..	2,371	..	..	36	36	36
..	..	..	2,741	..	..	40	40	40
..	..	..	1,539	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,789	..	3	1	4	4
..	..	..	1,388	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,917	..	..	..	..	..
22	3	25	31,010	..	25	307	332	332
..	..	..	1,232	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,581	..	7	10	17	17
..	..	..	4,473	..	21	..	21	21
21	27	48	3,949	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3,426	..	63	..	63	63
..	..	..	1,673	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,820	..	..	..	..	..
5	3	8	2,083	..	11	1	12	12
3	..	3	1,518	..	..	..	..	..
29	30	59	21,755	..	102	11	113	113
9	1	10	2,064	..	63	..	63	63
..	..	..	5,761	42	54	43	97	139
..	..	..	2,614	..	11	46	57	57
..	..	..	2,669	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3,290	..	32	5	37	37
..	..	..	1,129	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4,408	..	92	11	103	103
..	..	..	501	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	10	22,436	42	252	105	357	399
575	372	947	138,363	91	691	590	1,281	1,372

KINDER-
NUMBER OF KINDERGARTENS

Gov. Department,		No. of Kindergartens.		
Hokkaido, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>		Attached to Normal Schools	Public.	Private.
Dept. of Education.		1	..	..
1st Circuit.	Tokyo .....	..	18	23
	Kanagawa .....	..	3	4
	Niigata	2	..	..
	Saitama .....	..	1	..
	Chiba .....	..	2	..
	Ibaraki .....	..	3	1
	Gumma .....	..	3	1
	Tochigi .....	..	..	2
	Shizuoka .....	..	7	..
	Yamanashi .....	..	..	1
	Nagano .....	..	1	..
	Total	2	38	32
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido .....	..	..	3
	Miyagi .....	..	1	..
	Fukushima .....	..	1	1
	Yamagata .....	..	1	..
	Total .....	..	3	4
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	1	26	5
	Osaka	1	39	4
	Hyogo .....	..	5	7
	Nara .....	..	4	..
	Miye .....	..	1	3
	Aichi .....	..	1	3
	Shiga .....	..	4	2
	Fukui .....	..	4	..
	Ishikawa	1	2	1
	Toyama	1	..	..
	Wakayama .....	..	3	..
	Total	4	89	25
4th Circuit.	Shimane	1	..	..
	Okayama	1	12	1
	Hiroshima .....	..	1	2
	Yamaguchi .....	..	5	1
	Tokushima	1	..	..
	Kagawa	1	3	..
	Ehime .....	..	1	2
5th Circuit.	Kochi .....	..	5	..
	Total	4	27	6
	Nagasaki	1	2	1
	Fukuoka .....	..	1	1
	Oita .....	..	3	2
	Kumamoto .....	..	6	..
5th Circuit.	Miyazaki .....	..	..	1
	Kagoshima .....	..	1	..
	Total .....	..	13	5
Grand Total				72

GARTENS

AND CONDUCTORS, 1901-1902.

Conductors.				
Total.	Attached to Normal Schools	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	6	..	..	6
41	..	65	48	113
7	..	6	6	12
2	3	..	..	3
1	..	2	..	2
2	..	4	..	4
4	..	1	4	5
4	..	13	2	15
2	..	.	4	4
7	..	18	..	18
1	..	..	2	2
1	..	4	..	4
72	3	113	66	182
3	..	..	8	8
1	..	4	..	4
2	..	3	4	7
1	..	1	..	1
7	..	8	12	20
32	..	86	15	101
44	3	113	5	121
12	..	17	15	32
4	..	5	..	5
4	..	3	5	8
4	..	5	12	17
6	..	6	4	10
4	..	4	..	4
4	..	3	2	5
1	1	..	..	1
3	..	7	..	7
118	4	249	58	311
1	1	..	..	1
14	4	38	2	44
3	..	3	11	14
6	..	13	2	15
1	..	..	..	..
4	2	6	..	8
3	..	1	8	9
5	..	9	..	9
37	7	70	23	100
4	..	8	2	10
2	..	2	2	4
5	..	9	5	14
6	..	19	..	19
1	..	..	1	1
1	..	4	..	4
19	..	42	10	52
254	20	482	169	671

KINDERGARTENS
NUMBER OF INFANTS,

Gov. Department Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		Infants.								
		Attached to Normal Schools.			Public.			Private.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dept. of Education		85	79	164	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st Circuit.	Tokyo .....	..	..	..	1,137	916	2,053	584	595	1,179
	Kanagawa .....	..	..	..	118	115	233	93	57	150
	Niigata	44	43	87	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Saitama .....	..	..	..	31	46	83	..	..	..
	Chiba .....	..	..	..	83	72	155	..	..	..
	Ibaraki .....	..	..	..	170	159	329	46	53	99
	Gumma .....	..	..	..	171	154	321	19	21	40
	Tochigi .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	52	112
	Shizuoka .....	..	..	..	392	337	729	..	..	..
	Yamanashi .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	31	70
	Nagano .....	..	..	..	96	50	146	..	..	..
	Total	44	43	87	2,204	1,845	4,049	841	809	1,650
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	81	178
	Miyagi .....	..	..	..	115	89	204	..	..	..
	Fukushima .....	..	..	..	71	56	128	52	62	114
	Yamagata .....	..	..	..	24	11	34	..	..	..
	Total .....	..	..	..	211	155	366	145	147	292
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	38	32	70	1,348	1,102	2,450	126	132	258
	Osaka	47	41	88	3,092	2,819	5,911	120	118	238
	Hyogo .....	..	..	..	279	244	523	230	213	443
	Nara .....	..	..	..	105	123	228	..	..	..
	Miye .....	..	..	..	33	41	73	128	106	234
	Aichi .....	..	..	..	89	56	145	131	130	261
	Shiga .....	..	..	..	152	161	314	71	59	130
	Fukui .....	..	..	..	172	129	301	..	..	..
	Ishikawa	20	19	39	69	62	131	23	17	40
	Toyama	10	9	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakayama .....	..	..	..	156	146	302	..	..	..
	Total	115	101	216	5,496	4,882	10,378	829	775	1,604
4th Circuit.	Shimane	43	31	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Okayama	45	47	92	786	602	1,388	27	34	61
	Hiroshima .....	..	..	..	49	51	100	104	86	194
	Yamaguchi .....	..	..	..	131	99	230	8	13	21
	Tokushima	18	11	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kagawa	53	42	95	149	125	274	..	..	..
	Ehime .....	..	..	..	33	14	47	121	115	236
	Kochi .....	..	..	..	184	174	358	..	..	..
	Total	159	131	290	1,332	1,065	2,397	261	248	512
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	54	32	86	154	148	302	24	21	45
	Fukuoka .....	..	..	..	42	58	100	58	68	126
	Cita .....	..	..	..	143	137	280	59	44	103
	Kumamoto .....	..	..	..	213	223	436	..	..	..
	Miyazaki .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	25	40
	Kagoshima .....	..	..	..	75	73	148	..	..	..
	Total	54	32	86	627	639	1,266	156	158	314
Grand Total		457	386	843	9,870	8,586	18,456	2,235	2,137	4,372

—CONTINUED.

ETC., 1901-1902.

Total No. of Infants.			Those who completed Kindergarten Course.											
			Attached to Normal Schools.			Public.			Private.			Total No. of those who Completed Kindergarten Course		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
85	79	164	27	26	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	26	53
1,721	1,511	3,232	..	..	..	434	327	761	193	186	379	627	513	1,140
211	172	383	..	..	..	53	48	101	33	17	50	86	65	151
44	43	87	32	38	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	38	70
37	46	83	..	..	..	11	13	24	..	..	..	11	13	24
83	72	155	..	..	..	45	34	79	..	..	..	45	34	79
216	212	428	..	..	..	107	96	203	28	19	47	135	115	250
190	171	361	..	..	..	102	108	210	8	7	15	110	115	225
60	52	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11	9	2	11
392	337	729	..	..	..	219	192	411	..	..	..	219	192	411
39	31	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	21	12	9	21
96	50	146	..	..	..	68	43	111	..	..	..	68	43	111
3,089	2,697	5,786	32	38	70	1,039	861	1,900	283	240	523	1,354	1,139	2,493
93	85	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	50	25	25	50
115	89	204	..	..	..	46	31	77	..	..	..	46	31	77
124	118	242	..	..	..	39	26	65	22	29	51	61	55	116
24	10	34	..	..	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	12	13	25
356	302	658	..	..	..	97	70	167	47	54	101	144	124	268
1,512	1,266	2,778	14	14	28	723	568	1,291	25	28	53	762	610	1,372
3,259	2,978	6,237	13	15	28	1,449	1,239	2,688	41	51	91	1,502	1,305	2,807
509	457	966	..	..	..	135	133	268	95	99	194	234	232	466
195	123	228	..	..	..	59	78	137	..	..	..	59	78	137
161	146	307	..	..	..	18	19	37	45	33	78	63	52	115
220	186	406	..	..	..	35	22	57	80	70	150	115	92	207
224	220	444	..	..	..	80	68	148	52	31	83	132	99	231
172	129	301	..	..	..	133	100	233	..	..	..	133	100	233
112	98	210	11	12	23	41	25	66	..	..	..	52	37	89
10	9	19	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
156	146	302	..	..	..	57	65	122	..	..	..	57	65	122
6,440	5,758	12,198	42	41	83	2,730	2,317	5,047	337	312	649	3,109	2,670	5,779
43	31	74	25	21	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	21	46
858	683	1,541	18	26	44	382	301	683	6	13	19	406	340	746
157	137	294	..	..	..	29	19	48	28	24	52	57	43	100
139	112	251	..	..	..	86	59	145	3	2	5	89	61	150
18	11	29	18	10	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	28
202	167	369	40	31	71	63	53	116	..	..	..	103	84	187
154	129	283	..	..	..	16	6	22	43	46	89	59	52	111
184	174	358	..	..	..	110	88	198	..	..	..	110	88	198
1,755	1,444	3,199	101	88	189	686	526	1,212	80	85	165	867	699	1,566
232	201	433	22	20	42	85	80	165	8	7	15	115	107	222
100	126	226	..	..	..	22	23	45	26	26	52	48	49	97
202	181	383	..	..	..	88	69	157	18	23	41	106	92	198
213	223	436	..	..	..	102	95	197	..	..	..	102	95	197
15	25	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	25	30	5	25	30
75	73	148	..	..	..	60	41	101	..	..	..	60	41	101
837	829	1,666	22	20	42	357	308	665	57	81	138	436	409	845
12,562	11,109	23,671	224	213	437	4,909	4,082	8,991	804	772	1,576	5,937	5,067	11,004

BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS.
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, 1901-1902.

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	No. of Schools.		Teachers.					
	Gov. and Public.	Private.	Gov. and Public.			Private.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dept. of Education	1	..	12	3	15	..	..	..
1st Circuit.	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	4
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd Circuit.	..	2	..	..	..	6	1	7
	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4
	..	3	..	..	..	10	1	11
3rd Circuit.	1	..	11	6	17	..	..	..
	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	4
	..	2	..	..	..	4	2	6
4th Circuit.	1	3	11	6	17	6	2	8
	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	6
	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	6
5th Circuit.	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	3
	..	3	..	..	..	9	3	12
	..	3	..	..	..	12	9	21
Grand Total	2	13	23	9	32	36	8	44

x Foreigners.

Gov. Department,		No. of Pupils.		Blind Pupils.										Dumb Pupils.												
				Ordinary Course.				Industrial Course.				Total No. of Blind Pupils.		Ordinary Course.				Industrial Course.		Total No. of Dumb Pupils.						
Hokkaido, <i>Ru and Ken.</i>		Gov. and Public.		Private.		Gov. and Public.		Private.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Total.				
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Dept. of Education	47	7	54	3	3	6	60	101	62	163	8	7	15	178	159	79	233	
1st Circuit. (Kanagawa Niigata Shizuoka Nagano Total....)	11	2	13	13	11	2	13	
	15	2	17	17	9	5	14	
	9	5	14	14	19	7	26	
	19	7	26	26	54	16	70	
	54	16	70	70	
2nd Circuit. (Hokkaido Fukushima Total....)	14	6	20	20	1	2	3	3	15	8	23	
	20	3	23	23	1	20	3	23	
3rd Circuit. (Kyoto Osaka Aichi Total....)	23	3	26	18	22	40	66	86	42	128	12	9	21	149	139	76	215	
	6	1	7	7	52	23	75	75	58	24	83	
	18	18	..	1	1	19	12	8	20	20	31	8	39	
5th Circuit. (Nagasaki Oita Kagoshima Total....)	23	3	26	1	25	1	..	22	40	1	1	92	86	42	128	6	31	95	1	9	21	214	28	108	336	
	7	2	9	43	15	10	25	25	60	17	77	
Grand Total....	70	10	80	124	28	152	21	25	46	42	5	47	325	187	104	291	92	53	145	20	16	36	472	556	241	797

BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.
NO. OF PUPILS WHO COMPLETED THEIR COURSES OF STUDY, 1901-1902.

	No. of Pupils who completed their Courses of Study.														
	Blind Pupils.							Dumb Pupils.							
	Ordinary Course.				Industrial Course.			Ordinary Course.				Industrial Course.		Grand Total.	
	Gov. and Public.		Private.		Gov. and Public.		Private.	Gov. and Public.		Private.	Gov. and Public.		Private.	Grand Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
D. pt. of Education	9	2	11	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	16	..	16	..
1st Circuit.	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd Circuit.	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
3rd Circuit.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
5th Circuit.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Grand Total	9	2	11	5	2	7	7	5	2	7	4	29	15	5	24
												3	1	2	3
												26	42	13	55

HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, INSTRUCTORS, ETC., 1901-1902.

	No. of Schools.	Instructors.					Pupils.			Graduates.		
		Instructors.	Assistant Instructors.	<i>Shokwabau.</i>	Foreigners.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Higher Normal School..	1	40	5	26	3	74	529	..	529	90	..	90
Higher Normal School for Females	1	23	7	13	1	44	..	331	331	..	86	86
Total	2	63	12	39	4	118	529	331	860	90	86	176

Dept. of Education.

NORMAL
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

Hokkaido, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>		Schools:—				Male.
		For Boys.	For Girls.	For Both Sexes.	Total.	
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	1	1	..	2	23
	Kanagawa	1	..	..	1	14
	Niigata	2	1	..	3	37
	Saitama	1	1	..	2	16
	Chiba .....	..	..	1	1	19
	Ibaraki	1	..	..	1	14
	Gumma	1	..	..	1	16
	Tochigi	1	..	..	1	16
	Shizuoka .....	..	..	1	1	15
	Yamanashi .....	..	..	1	1	9
	Nagano .....	..	..	1	1	22
	Total	8	3	4	15	201
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	1	..	..	1	11
	Miyagi .....	..	..	1	1	15
	Fukushima .....	..	..	1	1	18
	Iwate .....	..	..	1	1	14
	Aomori	1	..	..	1	14
	Yamagata .....	..	..	1	1	15
	Akita .....	..	..	1	1	15
	Total	2	..	5	7	102
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto .....	..	..	1	1	23
	Osaka	1	1	..	2	24
	Hyogo	2	..	..	2	26
	Nara	1	..	..	1	11
	Miye .....	..	..	1	1	18
	Aichi	1	..	1	2	27
	Shiga	1	..	..	1	14
	Gifu .....	..	..	1	1	15
	Fukui	1	..	..	1	15
	Ishikawa .....	..	..	1	1	11
	Toyama .....	..	..	1	1	13
	Wakayama .....	..	..	1	1	13
	Total	7	1	7	15	210
4th Circuit.	Tottori	1	..	..	1	10
	Shimane	1	..	..	1	13
	Okayama	1	..	..	1	18
	Hiroshima .....	..	..	1	1	16
	Yamaguchi	1	..	..	1	21
	Tokushima .....	..	..	1	1	15
	Kagawa .....	..	..	1	1	14
	Ehime .....	..	..	1	1	15
	Kochi	1	..	..	1	5
	Total	5	..	4	9	131
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki .....	..	..	1	1	13
	Fukuoka .....	..	..	1	1	20
	Oita	1	..	..	1	12
	Saga .....	..	..	1	1	12
	Kumamoto .....	..	..	1	1	18
	Miyazaki	1	..	..	1	12
	Kagoshima .....	..	..	1	1	18
	Okinawa	1	..	..	1	11
	Total	3	..	5	8	116
Grand Total		25	4	25	54	760

× Foreigners.

SCHOOLS.

AND INSTRUCTORS, 1901-1902.

Instructors and Assistant Instructors.		Instructors and Teachers.			Total No. of Instructors and Teachers.		
		Teachers.					
Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
4	27	7	..	7	30	4	34
..	14	3	..	3	17	..	17
3	40	7	1	8	44	4	48
1	17	6	..	6	22	1	23
3	22	2	..	2	21	3	24
..	14	4	..	4	18	..	18
..	16	2	..	2	18	..	18
1	17	4	..	4	20	1	21
2	17	5	1	6	20	3	23
2	11	4	..	4	13	2	15
2	24	9	..	9	31	2	33
18	219	53	2	55	254	20	274
..	11	9	..	9	20	..	20
1	16	1	1	2	16	2	18
1	19	2	..	2	20	1	21
1	15	2	1	3	16	2	18
..	14	6	1	7	20	1	21
1	16	2	..	2	17	1	18
2	17	3	..	3	19	2	21
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
6	108	25	3	28	128	9	137
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
2	25	6	..	6	29	2	31
2	26	2	1	3	26	3	29
..	26	8	1	9	34	1	35
..	11	2	..	2	13	..	13
1	19	4	1	5	22	2	24
3	30	5	..	5	32	3	35
..	14	6	..	6	20	..	20
2	17	4	..	4	19	2	21
..	15	2	..	2	17	..	17
2	13	5	..	5	16	2	18
1	14	8	..	8	21	1	22
1	14	2	1	3	15	2	17
14	224	54	4	58	264	18	282
..	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
1	14	6	..	6	19	1	20
..	18	5	..	5	23	..	23
2	18	3	1	4	19	3	22
..	21	4	..	4	25	..	25
2	17	3	1	4	18	3	21
1	15	4	1	5	18	2	20
2	17	4	2	6	19	4	23
..	9	8	..	8	17	..	17
8	139	37	5	42	168	13	181
2	15	2	1	3	15	3	18
3	23	3	..	3	23	3	26
..	12	3	..	3	15	..	15
2	14	6	3	9	18	5	23
1	19	2	1	3	20	2	22
..	12	6	..	6	18	..	18
1	19	2	..	2	20	1	21
1	12	2	1	3	13	2	15
10	126	26	6	32	142	16	158
56	816	195	20	215	956	76	1,032
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..

NORMAL
NUMBER OF

Hokkaido, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>		Main Course.			Simpler Course.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	250	122	372	..
	Kanagawa	221	..	221	..
	Niigata	445	109	554	..
	Saitama	287	40	327	..
	Chiba	317	75	392	..
	Ibaraki	223	..	223	54
	Gumba	134	..	134	69
	Tochigi	229	..	229	..
	Shizuoka	217	115	332	..
	Yamanashi	131	45	176	..
	Nagano	349	70	419	..
Total		2,803	576	3,379	123
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	151	..	151	..
	Miyagi	120	38	158	77
	Fukushima	146	87	233	78
	Iwate	144	84	228	..
	Aomori	226	..	226	..
	Yamagata	289	32	321	..
	Akita	171	70	241	1
Total		1,247	311	1,558	156
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	272	65	337	..
	Osaka	260	115	375	..
	Hyogo	493	..	493	..
	Nara	134	..	134	52
	Miye	200	40	240	70
	Aichi	336	58	394	29
	Shiga	261	..	261	..
	Gifu	242	34	276	..
	Fukui	228	..	228	..
	Ishikawa	130	71	201	..
	Toyama	199	83	282	..
	Wakayama	179	43	222	..
Total		2,934	509	3,443	..
4th Circuit.	Tottori	137	..	137	..
	Shimane	159	..	159	29
	Okayama	343	..	343	..
	Hiroshima	329	93	422	69
	Yamaguchi	230	..	230	31
	Tokushima	241	50	291	13
	Kagawa	128	47	175	69
	Ehime	215	41	256	..
	Kochi	202	..	202	34
Total		1,984	231	2,215	245
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	159	58	217	..
	Fukuoka	315	95	410	..
	Oita	239	..	239	..
	Saga	151	92	243	..
	Kumamoto	313	38	351	75
	Miyazaki	215	..	215	..
	Kagoshima	170	55	225	124
	Okinawa	132	..	132	22
Total		1,694	338	2,032	221
Grand Total		10,662	1,965	12,627	896

SCHOOLS-CONTINUED.

PUPILS, 1901-1902.

No. of Pupils.								
Preparatory Course.			Training Course for Elementary School Teachers.			Total No. of Pupils.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
65	..	65	74	..	74	389	122	511
..	49	..	49	270	..	270
..	106	40	146	551	149	700
..	298	8	306	585	48	633
..	33	41	74	350	116	466
..	277	..	277
..	31	31	203	31	234
..	63	31	94	292	31	323
..	137	..	137	354	115	469
..	71	29	100	202	74	276
..	369	48	417	718	118	836
65	..	65	1,200	228	1,428	4,191	804	4,995
71	..	71	40	39	79	262	39	301
..	20	..	20	217	38	255
..	97	31	128	321	118	439
..	39	..	39	183	84	267
..	38	39	77	264	39	303
..	41	19	60	330	51	381
..	35	35	40	..	40	212	105	317
71	35	106	315	128	443	1,789	474	2,263
..	277	75	352	549	140	689
..	74	..	74	334	115	449
..	493	..	493
14	..	14	..	..	..	200	..	200
..	70	..	70	340	40	380
..	93	..	93	458	58	516
66	..	66	37	..	37	364	..	364
..	125	..	125	367	34	401
..	70	..	70	298	..	298
..	37	40	77	167	111	278
..	132	78	210	331	161	492
26	..	26	24	..	24	229	43	272
106	..	106	939	193	1,132	4,130	702	4,832
..	26	..	62	199	..	199
..	123	39	162	311	39	350
..	71	..	71	414	..	414
..	398	93	491
..	207	..	207	468	..	468
..	254	50	304
..	60	..	60	257	47	304
..	74	..	74	289	41	330
..	40	..	40	276	..	276
..	637	39	676	2,866	270	3,136
..	29	..	29	188	58	246
..	73	32	105	388	127	515
..	80	..	80	319	..	319
..	39	39	151	131	282
..	388	38	426
100	..	100	..	..	..	315	..	315
..	294	55	349
..	135	15	150	289	15	304
100	..	100	317	86	403	2,332	424	2,756
342	35	377	3,408	674	4,082	15,308	2,674	17,982

NORMAL
NUMBER OF

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		Main Course.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	49	24	73
	Kanagawa	25	..	25
	Niigata	42	29	71
	Saitama	31	..	31
	Chiba	34	21	55
	Ibaraki	25	..	25
	Gumma	29	..	29
	Tochigi	22	..	22
	Shizuoka	33	37	70
	Yamanashi	31	..	31
	Nagano	66	21	87
	Total	387	132	519
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	7	..	7
	Miyagi	27	..	27
	Fukushima	31	28	59
	Iwate	32	26	58
	Aomori	39	..	39
	Yamagata	30	..	30
	Akita	23	21	44
	Total	189	75	264
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	36	20	56
	Osaka	30	39	69
	Hyogo	52	..	52
	Nara	24	..	24
	Miye	54	..	54
	Aichi	36	..	36
	Shiga	52	..	52
	Gifu	29	..	29
	Fukui	31	..	31
	Ishikawa	19	23	42
4th Circuit.	Toyama	37	17	54
	Wakayama	24	19	43
	Total	424	118	542
	Tottori	28	..	28
	Shimane	23	..	23
5th Circuit.	Okayama	62	..	62
	Hiroshima	41	32	73
	Yamaguchi	36	..	36
	Tokushima	29	16	45
	Kagawa	29	24	53
	Ehime	39	..	39
	Kochi	32	..	32
	Total	319	72	391
	Nagasaki	17	19	36
	Fukuoka	68	35	103
5th Circuit.	Oita	33	..	33
	Saga	35	33	68
	Kumamoto	64	..	64
	Miyazaki	39	..	39
	Kagoshima	54	19	73
	Okinawa	31	..	31
	Total	341	106	447
Grand Total		1,660	503	2,163

SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

GRADUATES, 1901-1902.

No. of Graduates.						
Simpler Course.	Preparatory Course.			Training Course for Elementary School Teachers.		
Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
8	35	..	35	118	..	118
..	..	..	..	74	..	74
..	..	..	..	112	78	190
..	..	..	..	253	8	261
..	..	..	..	33	78	111
20	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	..	..	..	..	29	29
..	..	..	..	63	47	110
..	..	..	..	241	..	241
..	..	..	..	77	29	106
..	..	..	..	483	112	595
63	35	..	35	1,454	381	1,835
18	71	..	71	92	39	131
39	..	..	..	54	..	54
34	..	..	..	157	30	187
..	..	..	..	40	..	40
3	..	..	..	36	39	75
1	..	..	..	36	16	52
25	..	33	33	79	..	79
120	71	33	104	494	124	618
1	..	..	..	436	73	509
..	..	..	..	345	79	424
..	..	..	..	234	..	234
3	14	..	14	..	..	..
51	..	..	..	98	..	98
42	..	..	..	130	36	166
..	56	..	56	49	..	49
3	..	..	..	309	..	309
4	..	..	..	94	..	94
4	..	..	..	71	39	110
..	..	..	..	174	122	296
27	66	..	66	31	..	31
135	136	..	136	1,971	349	2,320
..	..	..	..	111	..	111
26	..	..	..	93	39	132
..	..	..	..	175	..	175
..
33	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	..	..	..	571	..	571
7	..	..	..	90	..	90
33	..	..	..	60	..	60
4	..	..	..	113	..	113
31	..	..	..	40	..	40
170	..	..	..	1,253	39	1,292
..	..	..	..	29	..	29
..	..	..	..	77	30	107
35	..	..	..	123	..	123
..	..	..	..	..	39	39
..
..	96	..	96	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	127	8	135
67	96	..	96	356	77	433
555	338	33	371	5,528	970	6,498

BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS.
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, 1901-1902.

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	No. of Schools.			Teachers.					
	Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Gov. and Public.		Private.		Total No. of Teachers.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Dept. of Education	1	..	1	12	3	15	..	12	3
1st Circuit.	Kanagawa	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Niigata	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shizuoka	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nagano	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fukushima	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	1	1	11	6	17	..	11	6
	Osaka	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aichi	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th Circuit.	Nagasaki	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oita	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kagoshima	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5th Circuit.	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nagasaki	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oita	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	Total	13	15	23	9	32	36	59	17
	Male	13	15	23	9	32	36	59	17
	Female .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

x Foreigners.

Gov. Department,		No. of Pupils.		Blind Pupils.										Dumb Pupils.												
				Ordinary Course.				Industrial Course.				Total No. of Blind Pupils.		Ordinary Course.				Industrial Course.				Total No. of Dumb Pupils.				
Hokkaido, Fu and Ka.		Gov. and Public.		Private.		Gov. and Public.		Private.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Total.				
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Dept. of Education	47	7	54	3	3	6	60	101	62	163	8	7	15	178	159	79	233	
1st Circuit. {Kamagawa Niigata Shizuoka Nagano Total....}	11	2	13	13	1	2	13	
	15	2	17	17	1	2	14	
	9	5	14	14	9	5	14	
	19	7	26	26	19	7	26	
	54	16	70	70	54	16	70	
2nd Circuit. {Hokkaido Fukushima Total....}	14	6	20	20	1	2	3	3	15	8	23	
	20	3	23	23	1	2	3	3	23	3	26	
3rd Circuit. {Kyoto Osaka Aichi Total....}	23	3	26	18	22	40	66	86	42	128	12	9	21	149	139	76	215	
	6	1	7	7	52	23	75	75	58	24	82	
	18	1	19	12	8	20	20	31	8	39	
4th Circuit. {Nagasaki Oita Kagoshima Total....}	23	3	26	1	25	40	1	1	92	86	42	128	6	31	95	1	9	21	214	28	108	336	
	7	2	9	36	5	43	15	10	25	25	60	17	77	
5th Circuit. {Nagasaki Oita Kagoshima Total....}	5	..	5	3	8	8	..	8	
	12	2	14	41	5	46	60	..	27	20	47	47	86	27	107	
Grand Total....	70	10	80	124	28	152	21	25	46	42	5	47	325	187	104	291	92	53	145	20	16	36	472	556	241	797

HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, INSTRUCTORS, ETC., 1901-1902.

	No. of Schools.	Instructors.					Pupils.			Graduates.		
		Instructors.	Assistant Instructors.	<i>Shok-waku.</i>	Foreigners.	Total.						
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Higher Normal School	1	40	5	26	3	74	529	..	529	90	..	90
Higher Normal School for Females	1	23	7	13	1	44	..	331	331	..	86	86
Total	2	63	12	39	4	118	529	331	860	90	86	176

Dept. of Education.

HIGHER FEMALE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND

Gov. Department, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>	No. of Schools.			Gov. and Public.								No.
	Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Regular Teachers.			Assistant- teachers.			Total No. of Teachers in Gov. and Public Schools.	Male.	
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Dept. of Education ..	1	..	1	4	14	18	..	..	..	18	..	
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	2	1	3	5	18	23	1	1	2	25	4
	Kanagawa	1	..	1	4	6	10	..	2	2	12	..
	Niigata	2	..	2	6	7	13	3	3	6	19	..
	Saitama	1	..	1	3	6	9	..	2	2	11	..
	Chiba	1	..	1	2	4	6	..	2	2	8	..
	Ibaraki	1	..	1	3	6	9	1	..	1	10	..
	Gumbi	1	..	1	1	9	10	1	2	3	13	..
	Tochigi	1	..	1	4	7	11	4	9	13	24	..
	Shizuoka	2	2	4	..	1	1	3	5	8	9	4
Nagano	4	..	4	12	12	24	20	25	45	69	..	
Total	17	3	20	40	76	116	33	51	84	200	8	
2nd Circuit.	Miyagi	1	..	1	..	5	5	2	10	12	17	..
	Fukushima	1	..	1	..	3	3	1	3	4	7	..
	Iwate	1	..	1	..	4	4	4	3	7	11	..
	Aomori	1	..	1	1	3	4	2	..	2	6	..
	Yamagata	4	..	4	10	14	24	18	13	31	55	..
	Akita	1	..	1	1	2	3	..	3	3	6	..
	Total	9	..	9	12	31	43	27	32	59	102	..
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	1	..	1	5	11	16	5	23	28	44	..
	Osaka	4	..	4	14	19	33	11	38	49	82	..
	Hyogo	1	..	1	2	5	7	1	1	2	9	..
	Nara	1	..	1	..	7	7	..	14	14	21	..
	Miye	2	..	2	2	10	12	1	6	7	19	..
	Aichi	1	..	1	2	7	9	2	5	7	16	..
	Shiga	2	..	2	8	8	16	8	6	14	30	..
	Gifu	2	..	2	3	4	7	6	8	14	21	..
	Fukui	1	..	1	3	7	10	3	5	8	18	..
	Ishikawa	1	..	1	..	5	5	4	5	9	14	..
	Toyama	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	..
	Wakayama	1	..	1	1	3	4	..	8	8	12	..
Total	18	..	18	41	87	128	42	121	163	291	..	
4th Circuit.	Tottori	1	..	1	..	2	2	3	8	11	13	..
	Shimane	2	..	2	..	4	4	8	11	19	23	..
	Okayama	1	1	2	4	5	9	1	3	4	13	..
	Hiroshima .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Yamaguchi	2	..	2	1	7	8	5	13	18	26	..
	Kagawa .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Ehime	3	..	3	3	13	16	17	12	29	45	..
	Kochi	1	..	1	3	6	9	3	2	5	14	..
Total	10	3	13	11	37	48	37	49	86	134	4	
5th Circuit.	Fukuoka	4	..	4	7	13	20	11	20	31	51	..
	Oita	1	..	1	2	4	6	2	6	8	14	..
	Saga	1	..	1	..	3	3	..	2	2	5	..
	Kumamoto .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Miyazaki	1	..	1	1	4	5	3	2	5	10	..
	Okinawa .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Total	7	2	9	10	24	34	16	30	46	80	10	
Grand Total	62	8	70	118	269	387	155	283	438	825	22	

SCHOOLS.

INSTRUCTORS, 1901-1902.

of Instructors.

Private.						Total No. of Instructors.						
Regular Teachers.		Assistant-teachers.			Total No. of Instructors in Private Schools.	Gov. and Public.			Private.			Grand Total.
Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	18	..	..	..	18
3	7	7	5	12	19	6	19	25	11	8	19	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	19	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	11	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	8	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	13	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	16	24	..	..	..	24
5	9	6	6	12	21	3	6	9	10	11	21	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	32	37	69	..	..	..	69
8	16	13	11	24	41	73	127	200	21	19	40	240
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	17	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	27	55	..	..	..	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	39	63	102	..	..	..	102
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	34	44	..	..	..	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	57	82	..	..	..	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	19	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	16	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14	30	..	..	..	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	21	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	18	..	..	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	14	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	12	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	83	208	291	..	..	..	291
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	13	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	23	..	..	..	23
1	1	2	6	8	9	5	8	13	2	7	9	22
5	8	10	10	20	28	..	..	..	13	15	28	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	20	26	..	..	..	26
2	3	10	9	19	22	..	..	..	11	11	22	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	25	45	..	..	..	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	14
8	12	22	25	47	59	48	86	134	26	33	59	193
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	33	51	..	..	..	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	14	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	5
3	4	5	12	17	21	..	..	..	6	15	21	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	10
1	10	2	1	3	13	..	..	..	11	2	13	13
4	14	7	13	20	34	26	54	80	17	17	34	114
21	42	42	49	91	133	273	552	825	64	69	133	958

HIGHER FEMALE NUMBER OF PUPILS

Gov. Department, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>		No. of Pupils.							
		Gov. and Public.					Private.		
		Main Course.	Special Art Course.	Supplementary Course.	Post-graduate Course.	Total.	Main Course.	Special Art Course.	Supplementary Course.
Dept. of Education		266	..	2	36	325	..	..	..
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	498	..	..	..	498	322	..	..
	Kanagawa	176	18	..	..	194	..	..	..
	Nagata	437	..	..	..	437	..	..	..
	Saitama	126	10	..	..	136	..	..	..
	Chiba	179	..	..	..	179	..	..	..
	Ibaraki	231	..	..	..	230	..	..	..
	Gumma	242	..	..	..	242	..	..	..
	Tochigi	416	97	..	..	513	..	..	..
	Shizuoka	151	31	..	..	182	353	19	17
	Nagano	755	276	48	..	1,079	..	..	..
Total		3,210	432	48	..	3,690	675	19	17
2nd Circuit.	Miyagi	399	..	23	..	422	..	..	..
	Fukushima	121	..	7	..	128	..	..	..
	Iwate	199	31	20	..	250	..	..	..
	Aomori	108	..	..	..	108	..	..	..
	Yamagata	956	54	71	..	1,081	..	..	..
	Akita	107	29	..	..	136	..	..	..
Total		1,890	114	121	..	2,125	..	..	..
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	581	111	47	40	779	..	..	..
	Osaka	1,036	327	..	..	1,363	..	..	..
	Hyogo	130	..	..	..	130	..	..	..
	Nara	280	82	37	..	399	..	..	..
	Miye	255	105	..	..	360	..	..	..
	Aichi	337	..	14	..	351	..	..	..
	Shiga	399	96	42	..	537	..	..	..
	Gifu	325	71	..	..	396	..	..	..
	Fukui	275	..	29	..	304	..	..	..
	Ishikawa	275	..	3	..	278	..	..	..
	Toyama	83	..	..	..	83	..	..	..
	Wakayama	187	55	..	..	242	..	..	..
Total		4,163	847	172	40	5,222	..	..	..
4th Circuit.	Tottori	208	32	20	..	260	..	..	..
	Shimane	385	12	25	..	422	..	..	..
	Okayama	191	83	..	..	276	98	33	..
	Hiroshima	..	..	..	..	..	329	100	43
	Yamaguchi	291	98	..	15	408	..	..	..
	Kagawa	..	..	..	..	..	233	24	28
	Ehime	541	163	7	..	710	..	..	..
	Kochi	318	..	30	..	348	..	..	..
Total		1,939	388	82	15	2,424	660	157	71
5th Circuit.	Fukuoka	915	31	26	..	972	..	..	..
	Oita	160	..	..	..	160	..	..	..
	Saga	134	..	..	..	134	..	..	..
	Kumamoto	..	..	..	..	..	461	87	65
	Miyazaki	170	57	21	..	248	..	..	..
	Okinawa	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..
Total		1,379	88	47	..	1,514	486	87	65
Grand Total		12,847	1,869	493	91	15,300	1,824	263	153

SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

AND GRADUATES, 1901-1902.

		Graduates.									
Total.	Total No. of Pupils.	Cov. and Public.					Private.				Total No. of Graduates.
		Main Course.	Special Art Course.	Supplementary Course.	Post-graduate Course.	Total.	Main Course.	Special Art Course.	Supplement-ary Course.	Total.	
..	325	41	..	23	..	64	..	..	..	..	64
322	820	74	..	..	..	74	82	..	..	82	156
..	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	136	21	10	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	31
..	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	230	45	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	45
..	242	28	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	28
..	513	50	18	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	68
389	571	..	..	..	..	..	63	3	17	83	83
..	1,079	119	57	7	..	183	..	..	..	..	183
711	4,401	337	85	7	..	429	145	3	17	165	594
..	422	79	..	22	..	101	..	..	..	..	101
..	126	23	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	23
..	250	35	3	19	..	57	..	..	..	..	57
..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,081	130	17	59	..	206	..	..	..	..	206
..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,125	267	20	100	..	387	..	..	..	..	387
..	779	127	50	34	12	223	..	..	..	..	223
..	1,363	164	80	..	..	244	..	..	..	..	244
..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	399	50	22	37	..	109	..	..	..	..	109
..	360	34	22	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	56
..	351	45	..	14	..	59	..	..	..	..	59
..	537	82	24	42	..	148	..	..	..	..	148
..	396	..	30	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	30
..	304	49	..	29	..	78	..	..	..	..	78
..	278	76	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	76
..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	242	27	13	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	40
..	5,222	654	241	156	12	1,063	..	..	..	..	1,063
..	261	28	19	19	..	66	..	..	..	..	66
..	422	41	12	25	..	76	..	..	..	..	76
131	407	..	7	..	..	7	20	3	..	23	30
472	472	..	..	..	..	..	96	67	42	205	205
..	408	56	45	..	5	106	..	..	..	..	106
285	285	..	..	..	..	..	52	13	28	93	93
..	710	178	56	7	..	241	..	..	..	..	241
..	348	69	..	27	..	96	..	..	..	..	96
888	3,312	372	139	78	5	594	168	83	70	321	915
..	972	197	..	26	..	223	..	..	..	..	223
..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
612	612	..	..	..	..	..	174	87	65	326	326
..	248	38	23	21	..	82	..	..	..	..	82
29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
641	2,155	235	23	47	..	305	174	87	65	326	631
2,240	17,540	1,906	508	411	17	2,842	487	173	152	812	3,654

HIGHER SCHOOLS NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, INSTRUCTORS, ETC., 1901-1902.

Name of Schools.	No. of Schools.	Instructors.				No. of Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Enrolled.
		Instructors.	Assistant- Instructors.	<i>Shokudan</i> or <i>Yatoi</i> .	Foreign Instructors.	Total.			
First Higher School	1	26	4	17	5	52	242	1,424	327
Second Higher School	1	24	8	2	4	38	133	612	190
Third Higher School	1	24	2	4	3	33	86	562	200
Fourth Higher School	1	21	4	8	3	36	100	598	207
Fifth Higher School	1	32	7	16	3	58	138	637	298
Sixth Higher School	1	13	..	10	2	25	..	347	176
Seventh Higher School	1	6	2	4	2	14	..	533	151
Yamaguchi Higher School	1	16	2	4	2	26	57	311	156
Total	8	164	29	65	24	282	756	5,054	1,704

× Foreigners.

Dept of Education.

(Gov. Department.

SPECIAL
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS,

Gov. Department, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>	No. of Schools.			Instructors.							Total No. of Instructors.	Male.
	Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Gov. and Public.			Private.					
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Dept. of Education	8	..	8	198 x 15	13 x 1	211 x 16	..	..	..	211 x 16	3,082 x 5
1st Circuit. { Tokyo . . . . .	..	20	20	..	..	..	596 x 12	3 x 3	599 x 15	599 x 15	..
2nd Circuit. { Hokkaido Miyagi Fukushima Total . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	14	..	14	14	..
	..	1	1	..	..	..	25	..	25	25	..
	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
	..	3	3	..	..	..	42	..	42	42	..
3rd Circuit. { Kyoto Osaka Miye Aichi Shiga Toyama Total	1	10	11	22	..	22 x 15	75 x 15	..	75 x 15	97 x 15	285	
	1	6	7	24 x 1	..	24 x 1	87 x 3	..	87 x 3	111 x 4	437 x 1	
	..	2	2	..	..	..	34	..	34	34	..
	1	2	3	29	..	29	8	..	8	37	640	
	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	90
	4	21	25	77 x 1	..	77 x 1	207 x 18	..	207 x 18	284 x 19	1,461 x 1	
5th Circuit. { Kumamoto . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	15	..	15	15	..
Grand Total	12	45	57	275 x 16	13 x 1	288 x 17	860 x 30	3 x 3	863 x 33	1,151 x 50	4,543 x 6	

x Foreigners.

SCHOOLS.

INSTRUCTORS, ETC., 1901-1902.

Pupils.						Graduates.						
Gov. and Public.		Private.			Total No. of Pupils.	Gov. and Public.			Private.			Total No. of Graduates.
Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
x 224 3x	3,306 8	..	..	..	x 3,306 8	496	19	515	..	..	..	515
..	..	10,432	36	10,468	10,468	..	..	..	1,408	5	1,413	1,413
..	..	120	..	120	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	150	..	150	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	28	..	28	28	..	..	..	37	..	37	37
..	..	298	..	298	298	..	..	..	37	..	37	37
..	285	685	..	685	970	72	..	72	76	..	76	148
.. x 437 1	1,017	55	1,072	x 1,509 1	50	..	50	117	14	131	181	181
..	193	..	193	193	..	..	..	27	..	27	27	27
..	640	53	5	58	698	76	..	76	2	..	2	78
..	..	12	..	12	12	..	..	..	7	..	7	7
..	99	..	..	..	99	55	..	55	..	..	..	55
.. x 1,461 1	1,960	60	2,020	x 3,481 1	253	..	253	229	14	243	496	496
..	..	326	..	326	326	..	..	..	25	..	25	25
x 224 3x	4,767 9	13,016	96	13,112	x 17,879 9	749	19	768	1,699	19	1,718	2,486

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, INSTRUCTORS, ETC., 1901-1902.

Gov. Department, Hokkaido, Fw and Ken.	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Gov. and Public.	Private.	Total.	Gov. and Public.	Pri ate.	Total No. of Graduates.
Dept. of Education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tokyo	2	10	12	11	11	22	11	11	22	2	86	88
Kanagawa	2	2	4	3	3	6	721	721	721	51	51	51
Niigata	7	7	14	31	31	62	518	518	518	49	49	49
Saitama	1	1	2	3	3	6	31	31	31	26	26	26
Chiba	24	24	48	52	52	104	884	884	884	68	68	68
Ibaraki	8	8	16	30	30	60	461	461	461	2	2	2
Gumma	3	3	6	25	25	50	249	249	249	68	68	68
Tochigi	3	3	6	21	21	42	227	227	227	72	72	72
Shizuoka	10	10	20	57	57	114	1,248	1,248	1,248	44	44	44
Yamanashi	4	4	8	24	24	48	248	248	248	186	186	186
Nagano	41	41	82	62	62	124	2,045	2,045	2,045	20	20	20
Total	105	17	122	330	330	660	6,733	6,733	6,733	911	82	993
Hokkaido	4	1	5	22	22	44	267	267	267	39	39	39
Miyagi	12	12	24	71	71	142	937	937	937	10	263	263
Fukushima	5	5	10	30	30	60	289	289	289	110	110	110
Iwate	7	7	14	40	40	80	417	417	417	54	54	54
Aomori	6	6	12	21	21	42	242	242	242	37	69	69
Yamagata	8	8	16	44	44	88	569	569	569	90	109	109
Akita	3	3	6	22	22	44	270	270	270	38	38	38
Total	45	3	48	150	150	300	2,991	2,991	2,991	616	692	692
Kyoto	8	8	16	48	48	96	1,383	1,383	1,383	4	266	266
Osaka	13	13	26	81	81	162	1,528	1,528	1,528	3	222	222

3rd Circuit.																			
Hyogo	9	9	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Nara	2	2	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Miye	5	5	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Aichi	11	11	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Shiga	3	3	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Gifu	3	3	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fukui	3	3	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Ishikawa ..	18	18	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Toyama	6	6	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Wakayama ..	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total	82	82	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,390
4th Circuit.																			
Tottori	6	6	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290
Shimane	8	8	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Okayama ..	8	8	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Hiroshima ..	8	8	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Yamaguchi ..	4	4	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Tokushima ..	3	3	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Kagawa	7	7	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Ehime	6	6	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Kochi	13	13	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Total	63	63	287	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,101
5th Circuit.																			
Nagasaki	3	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Fukuoka	10	10	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Oita	6	6	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Saga	3	3	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Kumamoto ..	25	25	89	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337
Miyazaki	3	3	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Kagoshima ..	12	12	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419
Okinawa	3	3	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Total	82	82	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240
Grand Total ..	300	300	1,027	1,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,005

* Branch Departments.

X Foreigners.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS.
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, INSTRUCTORS, ETC., 1901-1902.

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	No. of Schools.		Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.			
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.		Total.	Public.		Private.		Total.	Total No. of Graduates.
				Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Tokyo.....	293		293			1,161	333	1,514	22,188	6,223	28,411	28,411
Kanagawa.....	1	35	36	7		51	108	159	187	1,388	1,575	1,762
Niigata.....		34	34			84	15	99		977	608	1,585
Saitama.....		7	7			23	4	27		204	42	246
Chiba.....		38	38			49	19	68		1,007	535	1,542
Ibaraki.....	1	34	35	1		39	11	50	40	1,019	275	1,294
Gumma.....		18	18			23	2	25		583	315	898
Tochigi.....	1	10	11	1		21	2	23	35	498	75	573
Shizuoka.....	1	17	18	1		46	2	48	19	537	223	760
Yamanashi.....		14	14			32	3	35		425	412	837
Nagano.....	129	4	133	17		21	1	22	991	6,655	7,646	7,847
Total.....	133	504	637	26		1,582	510	2,092	7,927	28,923	9,586	38,513
Hokkaido.....		32	32			10	147	157		1,028	1,196	2,224
Miyagi.....		31	31			10	13	23		1,017	1,117	2,134
Fukushima.....	1	12	13	2		10	9	19	35	385	214	599
Iwate.....		9	9			31	9	40		368	427	795
Aomori.....		2	2			6	2	8		53	108	161
Yamagata.....	2	3	5			7	4	11	76	81	119	200
Akita.....		1	1			3		3		32		32
Total.....	3	90	93	2		111	111	222	45	3,630	1,502	5,132
Kyoto.....	1	87	88	1		249	7	256	264	3,988	3,397	7,385
Osaka.....	12	98	110	11		11	11	22	4	777	317	1,094
										401,463	297,176	1,800

1st Circuit.

2nd Circuit.

[illegible]

X Foreigners.

AMOUNT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL

	Hokkaido, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>	Salaries for. School Directors and Curators.	Salaries for Regular Teachers and Assistant- teachers.	Salaries for Other Teachers.
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	5,520	447,381	102,081
	Kanagawa	4,879	268,268	65,908
	Niigata	9,804	448,143	130,796
	Saitama	4,725	250,325	131,511
	Chiba	10,359	302,311	112,833
	Ibaraki	6,639	267,845	140,762
	Gumba	10,195	285,464	113,983
	Tochigi	5,652	220,033	112,620
	Shizuoka	10,848	318,758	138,237
	Yamanashi	3,320	134,629	52,603
	Nagano	10,884	474,103	303,468
	Total	82,825	3,417,260	1,394,802
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	4,150	271,510	130,378
	Miyagi	10,297	313,008	125,534
	Fukushima	6,372	328,620	107,500
	Iwate	6,681	174,241	63,686
	Aomori	4,226	144,141	70,977
	Yamagata	10,738	261,251	110,423
	Akita	6,147	192,008	63,449
	Total	48,611	1,684,851	671,947
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	12,439	431,351	109,561
	Osaka	15,774	453,570	162,943
	Hyogo	9,805	499,593	182,683
	Nara	5,541	198,652	62,564
	Miye	6,996	264,287	98,150
	Aichi	12,679	400,640	183,958
	Shiga	6,431	243,088	72,173
	Gifu	7,403	236,784	96,962
	Fukui	5,470	163,868	51,164
	Ishikawa	8,807	227,215	66,569
	Toyama	7,341	210,027	62,181
	Wakayama	3,189	180,347	55,231
	Total	101,875	3,509,422	1,204,139
4th Circuit.	Tottori	1,800	121,929	28,104
	Shimane	7,332	188,190	90,921
	Okayama	5,700	296,244	115,441
	Hiroshima	6,832	347,963	115,608
	Yamaguchi	10,778	290,037	120,069
	Tokushima	3,433	157,126	60,811
	Kagawa	5,682	206,620	61,677
	Ehime	6,365	235,381	92,040
	Kochi	4,700	182,822	101,754
	Total	52,622	2,026,312	786,425
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	6,377	223,071	124,730
	Fukuoka	12,381	460,983	218,038
	Oita	7,643	187,931	117,110
	Saga	6,780	214,788	88,993
	Kumamoto	7,978	269,138	186,398
	Myazaki	4,555	116,892	72,521
	Kagoshima	6,171	328,331	197,945
	Okinawa	420	68,916	47,321
	Total	52,305	1,870,050	1,053,056
Grand Total		338,238	12,507,895	5,110,369

EXPENDITURE, 1901-1902.

Salaries for Kindergarten Conductors.	Salaries for Dormitory Superintendents.	Salaries for Clerks.	Travelling Expenses.	Salaries for Yatoi, Ushers, Servants, etc.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
6,885	..	4,895	3,578	66,412
1,241	..	2,603	4,924	31,746
..	2,515	6,139	21,208	61,184
..	..	3,393	7,977	28,399
192	..	4,051	9,834	26,897
160	..	3,764	10,414	27,792
1,276	434	5,607	10,681	44,340
..	..	2,988	9,236	25,766
1,570	887	3,977	12,758	30,391
..	..	1,853	4,351	14,981
362	53	5,931	20,331	60,254
11,686	3,889	45,201	115,292	418,162
..	..	2,618	20,697	65,649
263	..	4,980	14,800	29,003
354	..	4,086	12,574	28,145
..	..	3,823	9,243	15,467
..	1,346	2,399	9,176	18,489
95	4,328	4,958	11,603	32,722
..	2,318	3,849	11,094	37,523
712	7,992	26,713	89,187	226,998
9,715	..	7,755	16,881	80,175
15,680	1,312	12,806	11,745	140,794
2,085	..	6,223	16,213	70,147
281	..	2,816	11,694	27,582
253	1,552	3,712	11,927	23,868
666	2,967	5,402	11,130	40,410
997	..	2,593	8,856	26,576
..	747	3,106	12,549	23,254
246	91	3,280	7,185	17,996
180	..	3,407	7,987	25,530
..	..	3,178	6,248	21,330
657	..	2,891	9,460	16,922
30,760	6,669	57,169	131,875	514,584
..	..	1,492	4,381	12,550
100	1,188	2,511	11,900	19,904
1,727	550	4,310	13,519	28,159
..	..	3,522	14,575	29,621
661	795	7,613	15,142	30,165
..	..	2,213	6,560	14,261
997	..	2,758	12,232	23,263
108	483	4,014	15,293	24,759
807	..	3,768	9,194	19,061
4,400	3,016	32,201	102,796	201,743
945	539	3,331	9,535	27,126
216	3,795	6,838	28,586	70,348
671	310	3,517	9,970	19,773
110	..	3,994	10,954	29,313
1,695	2,934	5,991	19,938	29,662
..	..	2,589	10,405	11,626
506	807	3,903	27,745	37,851
..	..	1,663	8,954	16,183
4,143	8,358	31,816	126,087	241,882
51,701	29,951	193,100	565,237	1,603,369

AMOUNT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL

	Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Pupils' Expenses.	Rents for Grounds and Houses.	Expenses for Books and Apparatus.
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	45,127	12,336	52,240
	Kanagawa	16,301	7,227	40,202
	Niigata	45,650	11,215	48,741
	Saitama	25,664	6,982	27,394
	Chiba	34,055	7,154	41,318
	Ibaraki	20,587	5,307	24,266
	Gumma	20,496	4,408	39,083
	Tochigi	17,207	3,409	19,615
	Shizuoka	24,272	6,521	25,436
	Yamanashi	9,641	2,816	17,916
	Nagano	36,319	16,827	61,952
	Total	295,319	84,202	398,163
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	21,964	1,806	25,306
	Miyagi	16,548	3,623	27,365
	Fukushima	34,134	3,125	29,873
	Iwate	21,735	3,125	19,858
	Aomori	20,664	2,164	17,526
	Yamagata	22,485	4,301	36,882
	Akita	36,179	3,566	29,402
	Total	173,709	21,710	186,212
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	22,427	4,118	64,784
	Osaka	33,159	12,631	54,079
	Hyogo	33,242	10,073	65,103
	Nara	18,744	5,594	26,638
	Miye	21,946	4,983	32,018
	Aichi	32,538	11,234	56,646
	Shiga	20,403	5,610	30,023
	Gifu	26,325	6,258	24,690
	Fukui	18,525	4,179	22,011
	Ishikawa	16,332	7,374	17,013
	Toyama	17,784	7,455	19,363
	Wakayama	19,011	4,808	18,421
	Total	280,436	84,316	430,789
4th Circuit.	Tottori	11,785	3,107	12,406
	Shimane	20,415	8,575	27,805
	Okayama	29,144	13,011	47,502
	Hiroshima	35,047	11,442	30,578
	Yamaguchi	18,328	6,469	38,731
	Tokushima	17,068	5,535	25,754
	Kagawa	16,359	10,924	23,857
	Ehime	21,602	7,764	32,157
	Kochi	13,568	5,710	20,116
	Total	183,316	72,537	258,906
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	17,516	6,284	28,532
	Fukuoka	29,893	15,951	69,369
	Oita	17,240	5,271	23,677
	Saga	16,774	2,385	22,590
	Kumamoto	26,738	6,143	54,273
	Miyazaki	15,329	728	23,471
	Kagoshima	15,144	4,413	49,537
	Okinawa	13,873	3,151	7,544
	Total	152,507	44,326	278,993
Grand Total		1,085,287	307,091	1,553,063

EXPENDITURE, 1901-1902.-CONTINUED.

Expenses for Furniture.	Expenses for Articles of Consumption.	Expenses for Building.	Expenses for Repairs.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
53,963	46,467	660,093	50,506	109,394	1,666,878
45,592	26,177	195,203	26,245	61,361	797,877
54,398	76,906	482,100	46,228	128,541	1,573,568
24,770	27,117	178,703	21,779	37,117	765,856
33,279	29,660	122,538	29,284	51,455	815,220
23,713	31,516	155,014	26,251	38,733	782,763
38,094	45,988	267,770	28,151	42,069	958,039
20,131	29,847	180,944	17,442	31,953	696,843
31,245	29,170	226,560	29,708	60,020	950,358
15,144	16,868	103,782	10,906	20,761	409,571
64,407	98,288	667,144	41,928	117,587	1,979,838
404,736	458,004	3,239,851	328,428	698,991	11,396,811
47,427	70,090	183,285	25,342	49,627	919,849
24,967	47,582	203,159	28,608	48,840	898,577
34,703	55,823	123,058	20,402	56,904	845,673
17,962	30,094	101,468	14,581	21,714	503,678
17,662	38,938	123,341	15,595	34,449	521,093
31,788	53,953	436,981	23,737	80,634	1,126,884
27,031	45,700	185,078	18,248	42,098	703,762
201,540	342,185	1,356,370	146,513	334,266	5,519,516
35,371	64,608	382,627	38,953	110,680	1,391,446
56,884	71,686	544,162	81,032	142,045	1,810,282
69,351	71,120	693,162	37,337	111,442	1,877,579
18,479	29,554	255,374	13,633	23,154	700,300
26,113	24,557	265,430	25,764	36,967	848,522
51,464	42,644	420,639	41,941	74,766	1,389,724
41,631	33,827	394,135	31,144	48,336	965,823
30,278	31,446	194,998	15,743	45,640	756,183
20,035	23,194	171,791	15,834	34,433	559,302
18,706	26,935	231,736	16,053	42,122	715,966
12,703	21,039	89,812	20,527	40,485	539,473
21,554	15,959	96,842	13,286	18,567	477,145
402,550	456,569	3,740,708	351,247	728,637	12,031,745
10,184	14,475	112,384	8,790	14,110	357,497
15,885	25,972	216,179	20,174	44,867	701,918
41,358	39,882	354,561	28,002	53,398	1,072,508
33,492	34,149	311,970	23,445	55,544	1,053,788
33,118	27,238	309,074	24,229	55,826	988,273
20,774	20,412	172,150	12,193	29,577	547,867
17,691	20,008	218,419	14,285	46,067	680,839
25,953	20,097	250,262	14,588	66,936	817,802
16,997	15,338	110,475	11,668	30,349	546,327
215,452	217,571	2,055,474	157,374	396,674	6,766,819
19,122	21,328	260,048	23,119	34,055	805,658
70,213	46,528	721,686	50,048	146,652	1,951,525
20,530	18,970	149,439	15,968	29,903	627,923
22,523	25,661	134,961	19,643	38,129	637,588
32,413	30,645	182,587	32,435	57,670	946,638
19,753	15,394	134,610	9,631	38,274	475,778
41,824	29,846	308,256	28,590	54,047	1,134,916
13,521	8,499	77,971	6,182	15,079	289,277
239,899	196,871	1,969,558	185,616	413,809	6,869,303
1,464,177	1,671,200	12,361,961	1,169,178	2,572,377	42,584,194

AMOUNT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURE SPECIFIED
(Including)

Hokkaido, Hu and Ken.		Elementary Schools.	Normal Schools.	Middle Schools.	Higher Female Schools.	Special Schools.	Industrial, Agricultural, Commercial and Nautical Schools. (Class A.)
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	1,270,340	84,818	181,528	85,655	..	..
	Kanagawa	621,344	51,244	47,610	38,121	..	29,444
	Niigata	1,082,342	166,083	137,696	108,283	..	39,439
	Saitama	580,070	82,576	81,429	..	..	3,876
	Chiba	604,920	61,669	97,457	7,739	..	11,330
	Ibaraki	547,831	49,506	112,085	32,405	..	21,505
	Gunma	709,993	59,555	98,788	24,262	..	44,632
	Tochigi	477,582	58,605	91,600	24,146	..	32,698
	Shizuoka	698,232	49,679	131,450	7,617	..	39,779
	Yamanashi	279,850	25,870	54,797	21,687	..	22,885
	Nagano	1,387,304	94,971	232,324	172,553	..	29,160
Total		8,259,807	784,576	1,266,764	522,468	..	274,748
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	820,010	50,274	36,328	..	..	11,576
	Miyagi	636,880	41,279	113,594	6,866	..	40,401
	Fukushima	722,808	59,920	117,039	3,699	..	13,719
	Iwate	316,864	44,396	74,797	8,027	..	45,957
	Aomori	371,027	43,345	60,508	17,137	..	18,987
	Yamagata	712,558	97,286	98,089	95,117	..	85,329
	Akita	474,578	50,248	61,072	55,253	..	11,416
Total		2,954,725	386,748	561,427	186,099	..	227,385
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	1,001,642	50,138	124,989	19,868	25,654	70,756
	Osaka	1,022,516	82,156	309,502	46,683	167,539	78,062
	Hyogo	1,388,883	182,776	176,450	41,109	..	50,115
	Nara	446,149	58,679	88,768	28,238	..	59,572
	Miye	661,143	55,928	94,389	14,574	..	12,080
	Aichi	937,471	172,194	116,128	8,008	33,779	80,728
	Shiga	632,582	139,146	93,951	15,842	..	65,074
	Gifu	508,304	71,304	105,387	14,399	..	36,184
	Fukui	373,497	52,342	87,213	13,145	..	12,992
	Ishikawa	483,612	33,479	62,325	27,250	..	80,143
	Toyama	369,905	43,297	56,228	3,117	1,686	43,767
Wakayama		372,757	37,564	56,921	3,968	..	..
Total		8,198,761	979,003	1,372,251	236,201	228,658	589,493
4th Circuit.	Tottori	232,130	29,271	74,744	4,651	..	11,298
	Shimane	435,668	61,693	123,891	15,487	..	44,757
	Okayama	760,245	77,245	94,991	55,921	..	67,618
	Hiroshima	709,041	133,259	83,641	3,058	..	78,823
	Yamaguchi	561,826	50,025	216,504	18,537	..	108,947
	Tokushima	401,620	47,682	53,971	25,327	..	7,330
	Kagawa	417,426	37,135	129,446	16,211	..	52,579
	Ehime	560,447	40,450	82,316	37,554	..	36,471
	Kochi	367,789	34,261	89,163	9,657	..	21,464
Total		4,446,192	511,021	948,667	186,403	..	424,287
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	640,953	43,034	82,353	..	..	17,513
	Fukuoka	1,325,808	75,512	244,359	115,708	..	120,723
	Oita	479,179	31,599	71,379	8,672	..	23,550
	Saga	420,904	50,163	74,878	20,180	..	50,134
	Kumamoto	627,217	57,764	127,530	..	..	92,271
	Miyazaki	322,299	34,547	67,248	14,105	..	18,906
	Kagoshima	901,257	40,758	90,384	25,103	..	45,885
	Okinawa	238,615	26,318	14,184	..	..	..
Total		4,956,232	359,695	772,315	183,768	..	368,982
Grand Total		29,815,717	3,021,044	4,921,424	1,314,939	228,658	1,884,895

WITH REFERENCE TO THE CLASS OF SCHOOLS, 1901-1902.

(libraries.)

Technical Schools.				Blind and Dumb Schools.	Miscellaneous Schools.	Kindergartens.	Libraries.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Amount of Public School Expenditure.
Agricultural & Commercial Schools (C.M.S.B.)	Apprentices' Schools.	Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction.	Total.						
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
..	23,612	902	24,514	..	..	..	..	20,023	1,666,878
..	..	4,706	34,150	..	3,776	..	..	1,632	797,877
..	..	1,977	41,416	..	..	..	..	37,748	1,573,568
5,606	..	..	9,482	..	..	..	..	12,299	765,856
4,287	2,370	11,789	29,776	..	..	..	2	13,657	815,220
4,500	..	2,832	28,837	..	300	..	..	11,799	782,763
..	..	..	44,632	..	..	1,929	..	18,880	958,039
..	..	791	33,489	..	..	..	..	11,421	696,843
11,713	..	2,120	53,612	..	..	1,378	..	8,391	950,358
..	..	909	23,794	..	..	..	..	3,573	409,571
..	..	7,904	37,064	..	6,015	704	..	48,903	1,979,838
26,106	25,982	33,930	360,766	..	10,091	4,011	2	188,326	11,396,811
..	..	1,661	13,237	..	..	..	..	..	919,849
24,710	7,273	1,150	73,534	..	..	586	1,189	24,649	898,577
..	3,374	2,431	19,524	..	335	914	..	21,434	845,673
5,523	..	1,351	52,831	..	..	..	..	6,763	503,678
..	..	5,008	23,995	..	..	..	..	5,081	521,093
..	5,385	1,291	92,005	..	163	..	..	31,666	1,126,884
..	5,772	596	17,784	..	..	..	9,705	35,122	703,762
30,233	21,804	13,488	292,910	..	498	1,500	10,894	124,715	5,519,516
25,960	..	1,713	98,429	5,838	..	16,139	5,456	43,293	1,391,446
..	..	4,626	82,708	..	210	70,182	..	28,786	1,810,282
2,742	3,264	5,112	61,233	..	..	4,736	137	22,255	1,877,579
2,567	..	..	62,139	..	5,627	304	363	10,033	700,300
..	4,114	57	16,251	..	..	502	..	5,435	848,522
2,903	9,734	6,349	99,714	..	..	..	253	22,177	1,389,724
..	..	4,849	69,923	..	..	685	..	13,694	965,823
..	5,146	1,346	42,676	..	657	..	..	13,456	756,183
8,037	..	497	21,526	..	..	..	..	11,579	559,302
1,997	1,130	5,870	89,140	..	..	..	..	20,160	715,966
138	414	..	44,319	..	..	..	3,872	17,049	539,473
..	1,958	..	1,958	..	1,448	633	..	1,896	477,145
44,344	25,760	30,419	690,016	5,838	7,942	93,181	10,081	209,813	12,031,745
..	..	1,946	13,244	..	..	..	..	3,457	357,497
2,125	..	5,215	52,097	..	46	..	..	13,036	701,918
3,020	2,237	3,465	76,340	..	1,079	294	..	6,393	1,072,508
..	18,161	1,937	98,921	..	664	..	..	25,204	1,053,788
..	..	2,078	106,025	..	4,490	1,111	4,905	24,850	988,273
..	..	1,143	8,473	..	..	..	..	10,794	547,867
..	6,567	1,261	60,407	..	..	1,799	..	18,415	680,839
16,343	..	3,278	56,092	..	1,488	..	..	39,455	817,802
..	..	5,838	27,302	..	..	1,928	..	16,227	546,327
21,488	26,965	26,161	498,901	..	7,767	5,132	4,905	157,831	6,766,819
..	..	10,223	27,736	..	826	1,546	..	9,210	805,658
132	..	4,343	125,198	..	..	377	..	64,563	1,951,525
1,601	1,461	1,686	28,298	..	..	7,791	..	627,923	627,923
..	..	4,714	54,848	..	..	..	..	16,615	637,588
..	7,742	9,701	109,714	..	..	4,628	47	19,738	946,638
3,278	..	785	22,969	..	1,792	..	..	12,949	475,778
..	6,376	11,477	63,738	..	..	727	..	12,949	1,134,916
..	..	7,048	7,048	..	..	..	..	3,112	289,277
5,011	15,579	49,977	439,549	..	2,618	8,280	47	146,799	6,869,303
127,182	116,090	153,975	2,282,142	5,838	28,916	112,104	25,929	827,484	42,584,194

AMOUNT OF PUBLIC

	Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.	Tuition Fees.	Kindergarten Fees.	Visitors' Fees.
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	372,194	15,489	..
	Kanagawa	115,547	2,196	..
	Niigata	103,105	156	..
	Saitama	92,904	..	..
	Chiba	102,770	99	..
	Ibaraki	117,928	478	..
	Gumma	75,175	1,081	..
	Tochigi	102,865	..	..
	Shizuoka	154,408	2,377	..
	Yamanashi	51,360	..	..
	Nagano	148,487	341	..
	Total	1,436,743	22,217	..
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	80,060	..	..
	Miyagi	90,813	706	25
	Fukushima	117,775	483	..
	Iwate	33,234	..	..
	Aomori	42,857	..	..
	Yamagata	59,663	9	..
	Akita	30,666	..	..
	Total	455,068	1,198	25
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	154,550	6,876	392
	Osaka	247,225	10,732	..
	Hyogo	155,954	1,399	2
	Nara	50,408	236	5
	Miye	86,168	234	..
	Aichi	158,451	653	..
	Shiga	54,675	616	..
	Gifu	65,676	..	..
	Fukui	56,414	456	..
	Ishikawa	71,605	304	..
	Toyama	68,085	44	..
	Wakayama	77,122	645	..
	Total	1,246,333	22,195	399
4th Circuit.	Tottori	23,562	..	..
	Shimane	41,418	79	..
	Okayama	99,488	2,102	..
	Hiroshima	99,581	109	..
	Yamaguchi	82,899	77	2
	Tokushima	36,641	48	..
	Kagawa	49,794	819	..
	Ehime	67,737	91	..
	Kochi	61,876	934	..
	Total	562,996	4,889	2
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	58,083	683	..
	Fukuoka	166,175	381	..
	Oita	70,231	525	..
	Saga	74,498	33	..
	Kumamoto	104,025	865	..
	Miyazaki	23,624	..	..
	Kago-hima	44,384	763	..
	Okinawa	1,734	..	..
	Total	542,754	3,250	..
Grand Total		4,243,894	53,749	426

* Aid out of the educational Stock Funds created in 1899.

SCHOOL INCOME, 1901-1902.

Voluntary Contributions.	Amount derived from School Stock Property.	Miscellaneous Income.	Aids out of the National Treasury.	Total.	Excess of Expenditure Over Income.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
43,952	62,111	210,389	2,740	706,875	960,003
64,806	10,947	8,231	3,300	205,027	592,850
64,523	66,869	59,113	4,050	297,816	1,275,752
59,511	2,023	7,775	600	162,813	603,043
38,012	37,503	23,288	3,181	204,853	610,367
16,130	3,882	8,143	2,079	148,640	634,123
59,571	8,330	15,200	5,700	165,057	792,982
47,833	1,992	4,084	5,000	161,774	535,069
47,524	27,936	13,464	7,850	253,559	696,799
19,496	5,226	2,917	2,500	81,499	328,072
68,957	2,689	20,506	4,940	245,920	1,733,918
530,315	229,508	373,110	41,940	2,633,833	8,762,978
38,718	46,071	^{26,759} 7,386	1,600	800,591	719,255
29,349	13,401	18,286	8,960	161,540	737,037
28,014	17,334	26,453	4,240	194,299	651,374
11,463	20,126	9,437	5,400	79,660	424,018
9,788	2,321	5,626	3,130	63,722	457,371
31,346	3,397	12,953	7,890	115,258	1,011,626
13,918	4,571	5,145	3,850	58,150	645,612
162,596	107,221	^{104,669} 7,386	35,070	873,223	4,646,293
106,288	28,353	25,463	15,500	337,422	1,054,024
32,265	2,156	147,716	7,100	447,194	1,363,088
81,405	9,007	20,438	7,300	275,505	1,602,074
56,030	8,294	8,620	2,300	125,893	574,407
81,418	4,695	42,500	3,400	218,415	630,107
54,848	10,560	51,743	3,883	280,138	1,109,586
40,650	2,664	10,516	4,300	113,421	852,402
26,294	5,828	32,680	2,450	132,928	623,255
32,550	591	3,687	3,240	96,938	462,364
12,061	615	6,699	7,692	98,976	616,990
7,395	403	9,980	6,811	92,718	446,755
56,694	8,121	9,942	850	153,374	323,771
587,898	81,287	369,984	64,826	2,372,922	9,658,823
10,119	4,674	6,131	1,700	46,186	311,311
9,828	6,147	3,555	3,245	64,272	637,646
32,481	1,113	21,453	5,657	162,294	910,214
7,507	2,821	13,126	6,550	129,694	924,094
25,331	5,091	12,224	6,800	133,054	855,219
11,985	599	4,805	1,283	55,361	492,506
7,157	433	10,368	8,950	77,521	603,318
71,825	7,459	17,114	2,438	166,664	651,138
30,163	5,011	4,242	3,400	105,626	440,701
206,396	33,348	93,018	40,023	940,872	5,826,147
36,995	14,802	9,784	2,767	123,114	682,544
47,872	17,168	25,302	8,100	264,998	1,686,527
25,991	2,672	11,942	2,784	114,145	513,778
18,643	1,539	7,583	4,950	107,246	530,342
30,282	9,465	10,604	11,137	166,378	780,260
8,616	9,844	2,968	3,170	48,222	427,556
47,525	32,609	58,271	5,100	188,652	946,264
2,554	5,264	^{16,135} 3,690	800	30,227	259,050
218,478	93,363	^{142,639} 3,690	38,808	1,042,982	5,826,321
1,705,683	544,727	^{1,083,410} 11,076	220,667	7,863,632	34,720,562

AMOUNT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INCOME SPECIFIED

(Including)

	Hokkaido. Hu and Ken.	Elementary Schools.	Normal Schools.	Middle Schools.	Higher Female Schools.	Special Schools.	Industrial, Agricultural, Commercial and Nautical Schools. (Class A.)
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1st Circuit	Tokyo	660,632	2,003	31,284	8,236	..	..
	Kanagawa	181,125	952	5,415	1,992	..	9,815
	Niigata	252,993	2,270	30,858	3,531	..	7,223
	Saitama	138,069	1,393	22,710	..	..	..
	Chiba	167,343	809	23,255	2,207	..	2,315
	Ibaraki	114,251	912	26,189	1,783	..	2,265
	Gumma	131,840	546	20,056	2,806	..	7,661
	Tochigi	116,161	788	32,056	4,955	..	6,745
	Shizuoka	196,893	1,555	31,531	3,674	..	14,141
	Yamanaashi	61,468	1,636	12,707	1,515	..	3,502
	Nagano	153,865	2,391	55,260	18,310	..	10,571
	Total	2,174,613	15,255	291,771	49,009	..	64,238
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	192,462	..	8,734	..	..	2,763
	Miyagi	92,952	2,071	36,528	4,609	..	10,635
	Fukushima	158,665	1,398	25,918	1,226	..	3,416
	Iwate	62,498	876	7,636	1,441	..	6,461
	Aomori	39,965	769	16,269	3,088	..	2,193
	Yamagata	76,834	885	20,389	5,013	..	9,338
	Akita	43,070	662	8,798	397	..	1,970
	Total	666,446	6,661	124,272	15,774	..	36,776
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	232,873	1,322	41,316	12,879	7,674	20,846
	Osaka	253,455	1,338	50,098	14,153	95,998	18,959
	Hyogo	233,344	2,229	20,808	1,343	..	10,574
	Nara	91,779	510	19,255	3,076	..	10,193
	Miye	190,455	768	17,164	1,934	..	6,664
	Aichi	221,053	1,230	22,306	4,712	15,815	9,335
	Shiga	85,579	932	8,522	3,194	..	13,518
	Gifu	110,937	1,273	14,864	2,170	..	1,530
	Fukui	73,206	955	16,340	2,374	..	2,537
	Ishikawa	66,952	1,291	16,010	2,281	..	9,178
	Toyama	67,147	872	11,494	755	687	10,295
	Wakayama	130,333	136	19,265	1,938	..	..
	Total	1,757,113	12,856	257,442	50,809	120,174	113,619
4th Circuit.	Tottori	34,969	262	6,861	1,243	..	2,602
	Shimane	36,763	764	19,342	2,369	..	3,670
	Okayama	130,131	968	17,393	2,640	..	7,870
	Hiroshima	96,363	2,234	20,020	..	..	5,624
	Yamaguchi	88,580	613	25,346	4,395	..	10,731
	Tokushima	37,571	924	14,994	..	..	1,487
	Kagawa	45,267	1,077	15,751	..	..	11,719
	Ehime	109,554	521	37,500	4,313	..	10,127
	Kochi	63,041	572	29,215	2,627	..	5,408
	Total	642,239	7,935	186,422	17,787	..	59,238
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	100,368	369	13,655	..	..	6,142
	Fukuoka	179,552	1,993	57,706	7,254	..	16,348
	Oita	80,753	784	24,623	1,092	..	4,468
	Saga	72,679	789	24,297	1,552	..	5,584
	Kumamoto	105,024	1,494	38,982	..	..	14,530
	Miyazaki	32,948	594	7,775	1,435	..	3,442
	Kagoshima	154,910	1,313	11,488	..	..	8,310
	Okinawa	27,625	..	1,515	..	..	..
	Total	753,859	7,336	180,041	11,333	..	58,824
Grand Total		5,934,304	50,043	1,039,948	144,712	120,174	332,695

WITH REFERENCE TO THE CLASS OF SCHOOLS, 1901-1902.

libraries.)

Technical Schools.				Blind and Dumb Schools.	Miscellaneous Schools.	Kindergartens.	Libraries.	Others.	Total Amount of Public School Income.
Agricultural & Commercial Schools (Class E.)	Apprentices' Schools.	Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction.	Total.						
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
..	2,693	489	3,182	..	..	..	..	1,538	706,875
..	..	2,789	12,604	..	2,555	..	..	384	205,027
..	..	305	7,528	..	..	..	..	636	297,816
641	..	..	641	..	..	..	..	..	162,813
2,524	1,110	4,253	10,202	..	..	..	..	1,037	204,853
1,134	..	849	4,248	..	243	..	..	1,014	148,640
..	..	..	7,661	..	..	949	..	749	165,057
..	..	761	7,506	..	..	..	..	305	161,774
1,758	..	1,234	17,133	..	..	1,433	..	1,340	253,559
..	..	355	3,857	..	..	..	..	316	81,499
..	..	1,854	12,427	..	2,331	341	..	995	245,920
6,057	3,803	12,891	86,989	..	5,129	2,723	..	8,314	2,633,833
..	..	650	3,413	..	..	..	..	..	200,594
6,451	2,436	..	19,522	..	..	716	30	1,097	161,540
..	2,478	347	6,241	..	..	483	..	368	194,299
..	..	238	6,699	..	..	..	..	510	79,660
..	..	1,319	3,512	..	..	..	..	119	63,722
..	1,910	534	11,782	..	21	..	..	334	115,258
..	3,008	223	5,201	..	..	..	..	22	58,150
6,451	9,832	3,311	56,370	..	21	1,199	30	2,450	873,223
6,924	..	612	28,382	5,037	..	6,758	404	777	337,422
..	..	1,437	20,396	..	279	10,675	..	802	447,194
1,101	857	894	13,426	..	..	1,401	2	2,952	275,505
710	..	..	10,903	..	..	21	5	344	125,893
..	802	37	7,503	..	..	236	..	355	218,415
1,101	2,056	1,798	14,290	..	..	..	..	732	280,138
..	..	855	14,373	..	..	423	..	398	113,421
..	1,146	495	3,171	..	..	..	..	513	132,928
1,364	..	25	3,916	..	..	..	..	147	96,938
833	778	1,182	11,971	..	..	..	..	471	98,976
..	421	..	10,716	..	..	..	..	1,047	92,718
..	920	..	920	..	..	411	..	371	153,374
12,033	6,980	7,335	139,967	5,037	279	19,925	411	8,909	2,372,922
..	..	102	2,704	..	..	..	..	147	46,186
467	..	790	4,927	..	..	..	..	107	64,272
1,234	307	797	10,208	..	177	201	..	576	162,294
..	3,739	700	10,063	..	91	..	..	923	129,694
..	..	304	11,035	..	1,885	710	4	486	133,054
..	..	112	1,599	..	..	..	..	273	55,361
..	2,113	353	14,185	..	..	740	..	501	77,521
3,582	..	485	14,194	..	..	..	..	582	166,664
..	..	2,322	7,730	..	..	1,334	..	907	105,626
5,283	6,159	5,965	76,645	..	2,153	2,985	4	4,502	940,672
..	..	639	6,781	..	599	653	..	689	123,114
132	..	608	17,088	..	..	381	..	1,024	264,998
437	367	406	5,678	..	..	529	..	686	114,145
..	..	757	6,341	..	..	..	..	1,588	107,246
..	1,615	2,252	16,397	..	..	1,635	..	846	166,378
732	..	339	4,513	..	740	..	..	217	48,222
..	4,818	5,675	18,803	..	..	791	..	1,347	188,652
..	..	883	883	..	..	..	..	204	30,227
1,301	6,800	11,559	78,484	..	1,339	3,989	..	6,601	1,042,982
31,125	33,574	41,061	438,455	5,037	8,921	30,821	445	30,776	7,863,632

PUBLIC SCHOOL

Hokkaido, Fu and Ken.		Area of Grounds.			Buildings.	
		School Grounds.	Revenue Lands belonging to Schools.	Total.	Class Rooms.	Other Rooms.
1st Circuit.	Tsubo.	Tsubo.	Tsubo.	Tsubo.	Tsubo.	Tsubo.
	Tokyo	183,428	29,969	213,397	42,902	24,615
	Kanagawa	156,588	14,625	171,213	34,942	19,988
	Niigata	321,931	28,106	350,037	68,263	76,561
	Saitama	265,115	46,730	311,845	36,399	17,941
	Chiba	267,749	21,748	289,497	39,493	20,246
	Ibaraki	373,680	94,947	468,627	41,818	18,207
	Gumma	333,601	67,978	401,588	38,149	25,513
	Tochigi	371,100	936,675	1,307,775	39,652	26,175
	Shizuoka	302,050	25,689	327,739	51,221	29,454
	Yamanashi	134,233	59,099	173,332	19,631	11,020
	Nagano	378,652	40,996	419,648	64,812	62,041
Total		3,083,127	1,346,571	4,434,698	477,282	331,761
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	950,200	14,554,775	15,504,975	34,274	50,606
	Miyagi	347,083	63,454	410,537	49,751	23,518
	Fukushima	360,507	128,144	488,651	53,088	33,087
	Iwate	176,905	32,554	209,459	27,294	20,073
	Aomori	206,000	80,783	286,783	26,514	22,477
	Yamagata	305,310	66,283	371,593	41,228	40,810
	Akita	220,005	58,129	278,134	32,191	34,897
	Total	2,566,010	14,984,122	17,550,132	264,340	225,468
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	340,227	32,522	372,749	54,200	49,093
	Osaka	215,216	43,351	258,567	54,468	43,194
	Hyogo	419,349	28,706	448,055	67,417	56,285
	Nam	168,496	12,282	180,778	27,436	18,563
	Miye	205,780	23,905	229,685	44,365	25,853
	Aichi	387,463	39,254	426,737	65,093	43,630
	Shiga	187,040	8,759	195,799	33,987	22,954
	Gifu	189,412	114,449	303,861	43,180	32,760
	Fukui	108,427	7,840	116,267	18,234	21,563
	Ishikawa	156,494	116,816	273,310	30,911	30,588
	Toyama	100,975	12,093	113,068	30,696	21,825
	Wakayama	128,059	37,535	165,594	24,968	13,726
Total		2,606,958	477,512	3,084,470	494,955	380,034
4th Circuit.	Tottori	65,491	55,709	124,200	16,636	12,689
	Shimane	123,614	25,422	149,036	29,049	19,618
	Okayama	247,012	24,790	271,802	46,618	46,541
	Hiroshima	232,639	28,512	261,151	58,097	26,440
	Yamaguchi	191,744	19,610	211,354	43,667	28,904
	Tokushima	112,222	12,399	124,621	23,537	13,034
	Kagaya	120,106	3,124	123,230	31,030	18,412
	Ehime	141,507	32,301	173,808	30,948	24,116
	Kochi	113,442	36,226	149,668	28,506	17,962
	Total	1,350,777	238,093	1,588,870	308,088	207,716
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	169,516	20,987	190,503	31,048	14,936
	Fukuoka	455,348	29,607	484,955	64,466	47,714
	Oita	212,584	17,245	229,829	29,695	19,585
	Saga	192,833	7,982	200,815	28,568	26,832
	Kumamoto	322,185	181,474	503,659	50,792	29,424
	Miyazaki	265,795	10,189	275,984	19,002	25,648
	Kagoshima	490,850	122,523	613,373	54,466	33,727
	Okinaawa	99,704	427,195	526,899	10,034	7,033
Total		2,208,815	817,202	3,026,017	288,071	204,899
Grand Total		11,820,687	17,863,500	29,684,187	1,832,736	1,349,878

PROPERTY, 1901-1902.

Value of Grounds, Buildings, etc.							
Total	School Grounds.	Revenue Lands belonging to Schools.	School Houses.	Books.	Apparatus and Specimens.	Furniture.	Total.
Tsubo.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
67,517	1,474,583	175,473	1,936,734	70,387	127,064	184,786	3,969,027
54,930	408,412	107,723	889,742	44,955	78,087	107,311	1,636,230
144,824	272,311	22,983	1,580,876	148,405	153,595	210,840	2,389,010
54,340	124,963	7,732	992,450	53,713	80,324	103,517	1,362,699
59,739	157,759	7,083	964,997	71,527	97,101	115,595	1,414,062
60,025	215,542	35,615	699,315	59,609	82,682	100,200	1,192,963
63,662	210,511	20,866	1,092,692	66,692	129,907	126,913	1,647,581
65,827	190,490	14,611	764,639	55,575	101,484	93,305	1,220,104
80,675	331,115	5,940	1,216,905	75,673	85,900	119,707	1,835,240
30,651	187,912	14,086	425,895	43,223	56,606	55,580	783,302
126,853	456,891	54,490	1,965,993	147,248	173,676	216,439	3,014,737
809,043	4,030,489	466,602	12,530,238	837,007	1,166,426	1,434,193	20,464,955
84,880	672,487	340,721	3,507,848	55,589	67,009	167,007	4,810,661
73,269	208,277	10,255	850,843	71,014	79,631	113,133	1,333,153
86,175	346,502	57,931	1,031,742	76,001	87,736	128,359	1,728,271
47,367	103,936	34,444	452,369	67,090	52,313	67,938	778,090
48,991	147,794	8,914	413,022	39,791	53,022	58,150	720,693
82,038	185,828	11,622	1,159,799	86,895	102,368	113,128	1,659,640
67,088	119,581	35,752	850,814	60,025	56,958	87,828	1,210,958
489,808	1,784,405	499,639	8,266,437	456,405	499,037	735,543	12,241,466
103,293	1,157,984	108,329	2,054,472	105,268	194,339	173,119	3,793,511
97,662	1,953,904	84,488	2,657,026	100,296	159,390	254,671	5,209,775
123,702	1,204,051	75,356	2,175,420	90,320	141,912	226,952	3,914,011
45,999	121,734	6,202	829,930	54,836	87,688	81,565	1,182,055
70,218	153,942	8,786	1,003,738	66,438	80,118	117,979	1,431,001
108,723	680,938	22,277	1,645,900	115,203	139,072	184,251	2,787,641
56,941	197,764	6,438	991,771	70,637	104,123	130,655	1,501,388
75,940	239,302	32,410	1,009,718	64,254	70,941	119,270	1,535,895
39,797	163,830	21,795	695,035	36,801	57,401	79,107	1,053,969
61,499	185,158	15,234	838,186	56,080	72,244	77,819	1,244,721
52,521	169,492	2,091	744,101	31,490	71,151	57,915	1,076,240
38,694	123,912	21,166	592,581	44,155	56,252	67,788	905,804
874,989	6,352,011	404,672	15,237,878	835,778	1,234,631	1,571,091	25,636,061
29,325	50,076	15,547	427,306	25,560	28,737	23,970	581,196
48,667	122,212	16,023	555,564	64,872	77,049	80,244	915,964
93,159	152,040	13,447	1,008,848	75,467	107,309	161,037	1,518,148
84,537	478,061	25,850	1,063,765	86,347	109,159	158,096	1,921,278
72,571	207,556	31,442	1,031,120	77,285	78,815	130,899	1,557,117
36,571	92,427	9,896	538,560	47,952	56,785	59,570	805,190
49,442	113,902	1,323	796,994	41,701	75,606	75,640	1,105,156
55,064	208,864	2,417	797,286	60,153	71,333	92,862	1,232,915
46,468	129,649	8,264	771,498	37,237	51,367	76,831	1,074,846
515,804	1,554,788	124,209	6,990,941	516,574	656,160	869,149	10,711,820
45,984	287,882	15,343	877,353	52,306	79,538	75,339	1,387,761
112,180	557,881	19,550	2,389,885	84,596	180,629	245,907	3,478,848
49,280	153,402	8,787	739,133	47,668	77,849	83,859	1,110,698
55,400	122,197	2,429	826,603	41,493	92,306	110,543	1,195,571
80,216	264,032	50,943	1,187,797	69,827	144,214	110,365	1,827,178
44,650	77,567	1,905	565,358	33,602	51,316	64,236	793,986
88,193	293,580	19,144	1,244,287	76,213	90,785	131,966	1,855,975
17,067	44,496	9,659	315,541	25,002	22,275	45,680	462,653
492,970	1,801,037	128,160	8,145,957	430,707	738,912	867,897	12,112,670
3,182,614	15,522,729	1,623,282	51,171,451	3,076,471	4,295,166	5,477,873	81,166,972

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY,

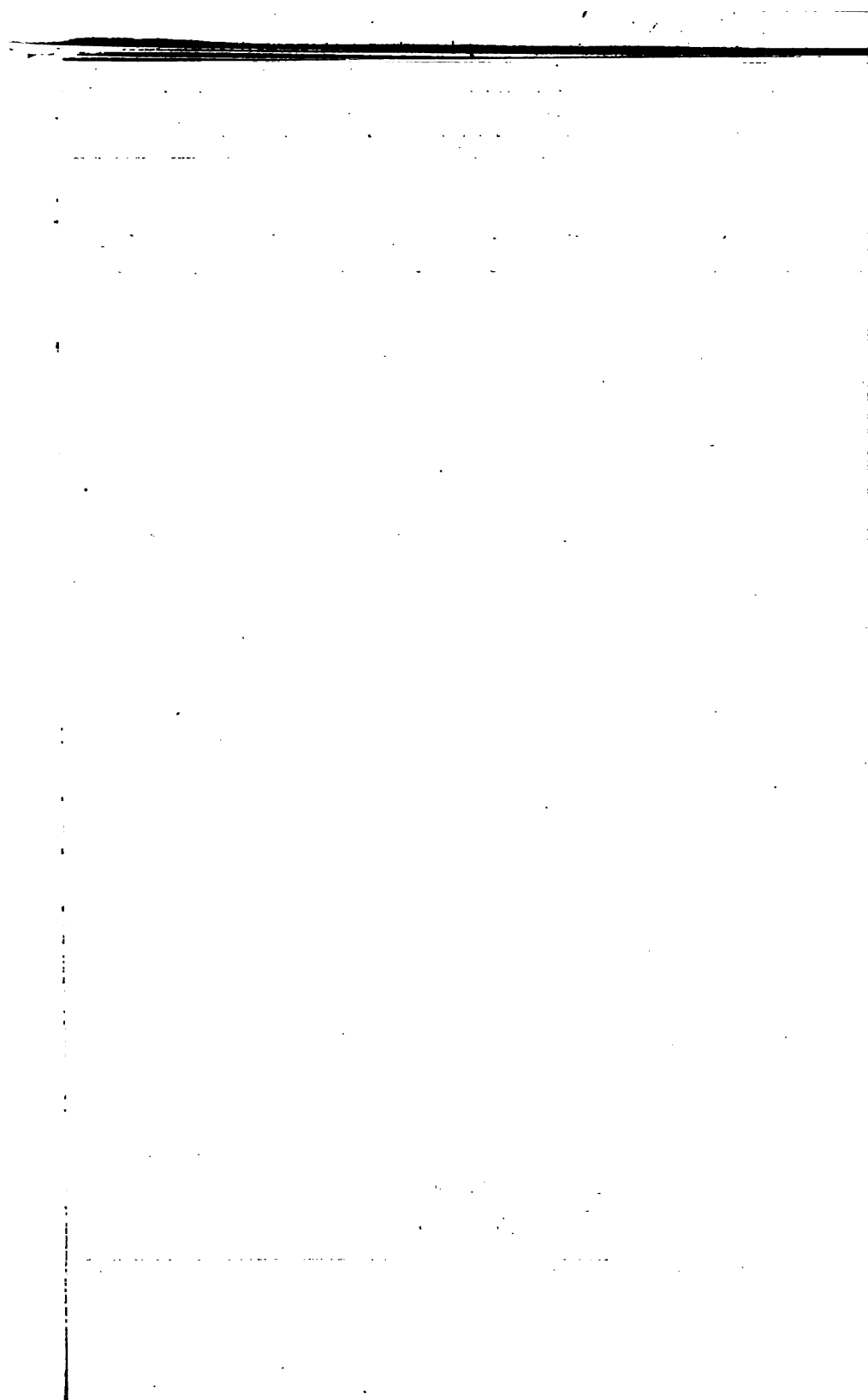
Hokkaido, <i>Fu and Ken.</i>		Area of Grounds.	Buildings.
1st Circuit.	Tokyo	Tsubo. 70,859	Tsubo. 16,226
	Kanagawa	17,035	7,803
	Niigata	36,808	8,739
	Saitama	12,702	1,160
	Chiba	155,838	6,693
	Ibaraki	41,148	9,157
	Gumba	141,475	19,003
	Tochigi	100,585	15,557
	Shizuoka	160,980	11,414
	Yamanashi	392,385	6,682
	Nagano	146,120	1,092
Total	1,275,935	103,526	
2nd Circuit.	Hokkaido	41,496,591	22,088
	Miyagi	1,018,317	17,563
	Fukushima	1,366,974	2,839
	Iwate	86,071	8,740
	Aomomi	360,872	13,207
	Yamagata	232,379	2,356
	Akita	102,739	13,236
Total	44,663,943	80,029	
3rd Circuit.	Kyoto	175,879	18,470
	Osaka	13,040	1,617
	Hyogo	1,000,040	20,461
	Nara	11,023	3,022
	Miye	22,510	3,823
	Aichi	105,977	6,461
	Shiga	56,801	7,962
	Gifu	1,274,136	6,996
	Fukui	159,528	3,465
	Ishikawa	56,474	428
	Toyama	2,680	822
	Wakayama	563,748	8,109
Total	3,441,836	81,636	
4th Circuit.	Tottori	150,188	11,245
	Shimane	126,376	1,707
	Okayama	3,659,098	17,717
	Hiroshima	250,910	8,127
	Yamaguchi	104,621	25,111
	Tokushima	134,330	3,261
	Kagawa	41,839	10,198
	Ebime	82,214	3,513
	Kochi	320,307	838
Total	4,869,883	81,717	
5th Circuit.	Nagasaki	262,882	31,675
	Fukuoka	1,014,816	5,402
	Oita	71,542	7,726
	Saga	7,966	1,276
	Kumamoto	183,657	5,896
	Miyazaki	194,389	21
	Kagoshima	434,859	7,683
	Okinawa	608,864	9,508
Total	2,778,975	69,187	
Grand Total		57,030,572	416,095

1901-1902.-CONTINUED.

School Stock Property.					
Money.	Value of Grounds, Buildings, etc.				
	Grounds.	Buildings.	Others.	Total.	
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
110,745	396,833	349,981	22,864		769,678
97,911	11,109	95,068	7,268		113,445
696,301	40,332	61,679	29,414		131,425
27,248	5,043	18,159	2,629		25,831
412,156	42,675	87,023	10,441		140,139
46,303	27,998	67,016	567		95,581
85,108	61,419	307,057	51,565		419,981
32,195	19,924	107,811	4,778		132,513
286,628	53,425	116,958	8,532		178,915
56,654	59,267	92,338	9,225		160,830
43,229	12,105	13,515	460		26,080
1,894,478	730,130	1,316,605	147,683		2,194,418
545,323	3,666,151	2,816,969	46,070		6,529,190
113,120	152,760	182,030	30,263		365,053
184,819	100,851	34,828	7,327		143,006
204,638	16,034	64,805	12,954		93,793
35,604	45,896	116,947	9,030		171,873
78,188	26,878	19,216	7,019		53,113
48,513	52,572	172,302	9,805		234,679
1,210,205	4,061,142	3,407,097	122,468		7,590,707
400,946	130,729	244,618	1,283		376,630
52,720	9,994	21,942	622		32,558
157,224	91,814	333,484	41,655		466,953
156,587	5,910	42,677	..		48,587
82,502	10,046	51,357	160		61,563
119,208	58,604	106,983	7,555		173,142
71,453	19,943	113,017	16,106		149,066
87,788	54,965	70,496	23,264		148,725
17,909	23,469	45,827	4,661		73,957
15,701	1,923	1,220	1,743		4,886
34,820	1,982	6,122	..		8,104
90,305	25,302	133,327	18,143		176,772
1,287,163	434,681	1,171,070	115,192		1,720,943
58,335	33,252	149,124	7,713		190,089
96,226	6,615	12,302	1,199		20,116
42,253	98,855	168,093	3,607		270,495
55,069	32,085	103,348	6,763		142,196
79,736	54,770	248,862	8,787		312,419
7,651	4,817	46,412	1,830		53,059
14,840	11,908	124,074	721		136,703
65,354	13,166	45,946	6,785		65,897
36,598	6,504	11,350	11,988		29,842
456,062	261,972	909,451	49,393		1,220,816
180,835	272,859	557,058	15,426		845,343
245,968	28,020	101,421	230		129,671
33,657	13,370	47,812	8,918		70,100
28,987	2,493	16,349	985		19,827
101,403	46,182	81,683	3,481		131,346
81,185	9,931	10	2,289		12,237
257,963	100,797	123,797	22,642		247,236
110,446	40,345	181,298	6,759		228,402
1,040,444	513,997	1,109,428	60,730		1,684,155
5,888,352	6,001,922	7,913,651	495,466		14,411,039



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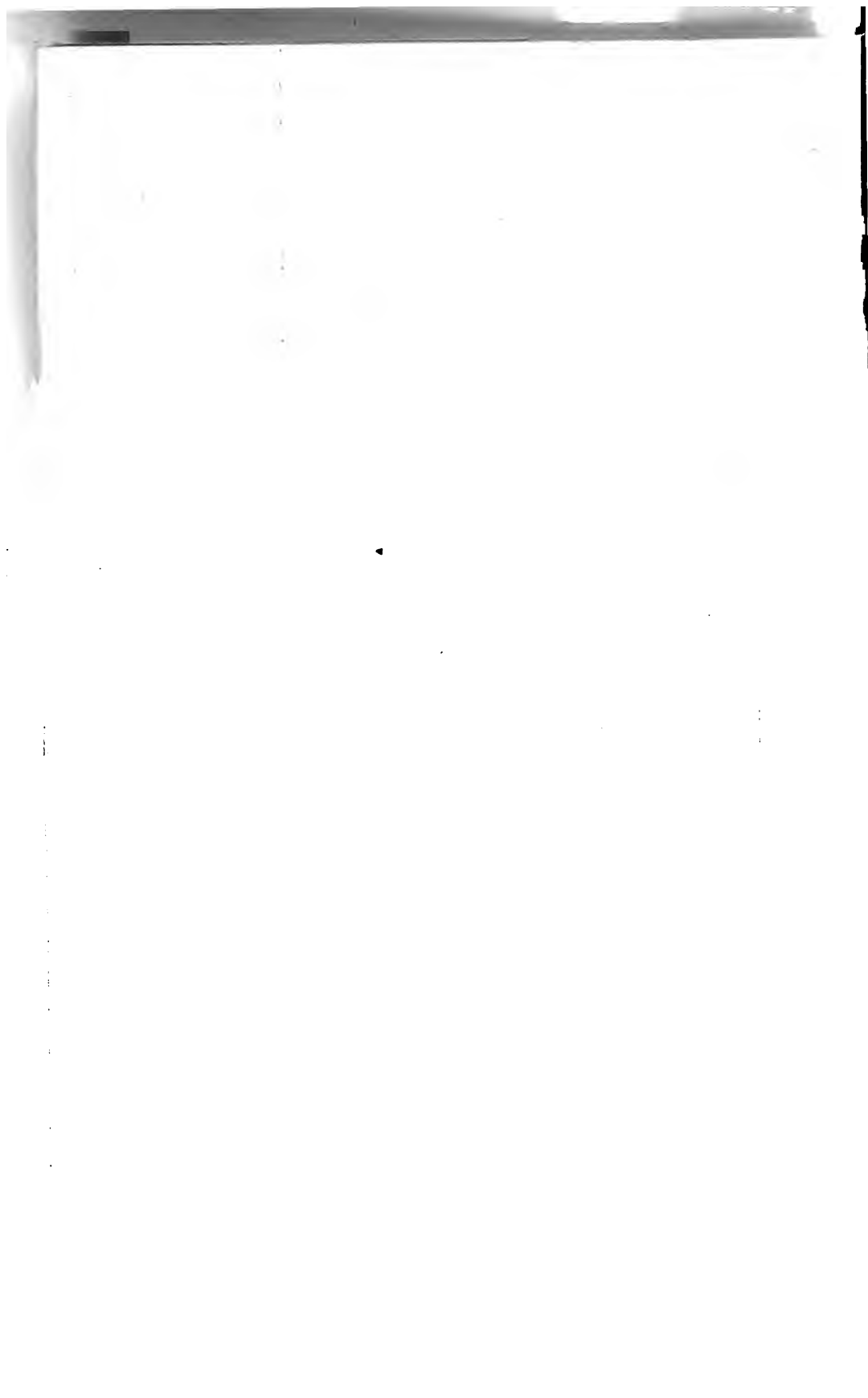
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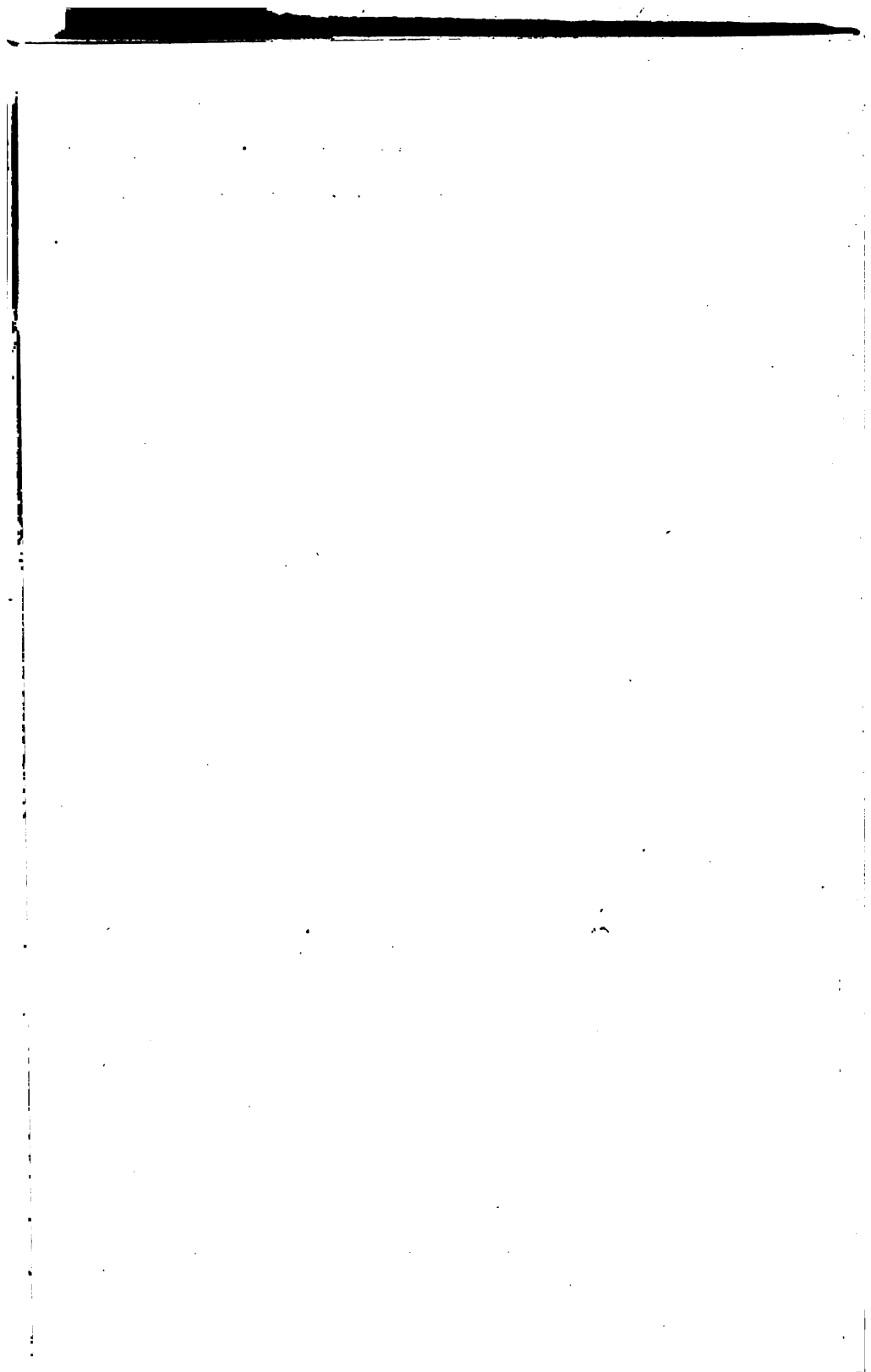
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明治三十六年十月二日印刷

明治三十六年十月五日發行

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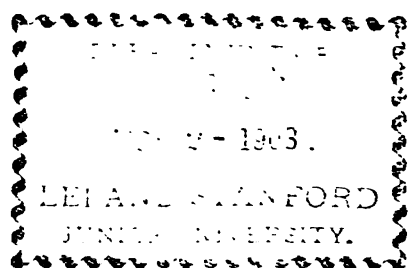
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